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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 048 *9 March 1979*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Romanian Paper Praises Disarmament Committee's First Step [ROMANIA LIBERA] BB 1
Hungarian Delegate Speaks on Nuclear Disarmament at Geneva BB 2
CPSL Paper U.ges SALT Agreement, Scores U.S. Attitudes [Bratislava PRAVDA 7 Mar] BB 2

ALBANIA

Tirana Radio Comments on Carter's Mideast Trip B 1
Briefs: Iron, Nickel Ore Production B 1

BULGARIA

Todorov Cable Greets, Recognizes St. Lucia C 1
Todorov Receives Visiting Soviet Coal Industry Minister C 1
Minister's Meeting With Doynov C 1
Literary Weekly Contributes to Macedonian Dispute [Manov in LITERATUREN FRONT 1 Mar] C 1
Briefs: Todorov's Activities Reported; Legal Cooperation With USSR C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CTK Cites RUDE PRAVO Criticism of Carter Middle East Trip D 1
Concern for Personal Popularity D 1
Carter's Domestic Problems D 1
Media Protest PRC Actions in Vietnam, Western Attitudes D 1
Chinese People's Reaction D 1
Western Support of China [RUDE PRAVO 7 Mar] D 2
Interview With Ros Samay [Pravov in RUDE PRAVO 1 Mar] D 3
CTK on Chnoupek Meetings With Suarez, Oreja D 4
Reception in Madrid D 4
Foreign Ministers' Meeting D 5
Communique Issued Following Karel Hoffmann's India Visit D 5
Czechoslovak, Finnish Trade Talks End in Prague D 6
Reportage on CPCZ Recognition of Women's Day D 6
Husak on Women's Contribution D 6
Meeting of CPCZ Leaders D 7
Briefs: CSSR Nuclear Power Plans; January Plan Fulfillment D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NATO Defector Lorenzen Interviewed on Her Work E 1
Ambassador to GDR Explains USSR Position on PRC Invasion [DER MORGEN 7 Mar] E 4
ADN Cites Statement on Axen's Talks in Budapest E 5
Honecker, Stoph at Reception for Meritorious Women E 6
Honecker Address E 6
Lao Minister, ADN Director Hold Talks in Laos E 7

HUNGARY

Janos Kadar Returns to Budapest from USSR Visit F 1
Budapest Daily Comments on Kadar's Talks in Moscow F 1
[NEPSZAVA]
Budapest Radio Analyzes Giscard's Motives for Romanian Trip F 1
Hermann Axen Ends Visit to Budapest F 2
Laszlo Marothy Returns from Visit to Paris F 2
Mozambique Military Delegation Arrives F 2
French Culture Minister Begins Visit to Budapest F 2
Party, State Leaders Attend Women's Award Ceremony F 3
Meeting With Iranian Feda'i-ye Representative Reported F 3

POLAND

Council of State Hears Report on Work of Supreme Court G 1
POLITYKA Editor Sees Contacts With Oppositionists as 'Normal' G 1
[Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA 5 Mar]

ROMANIA

Romanians 'Deeply Concerned' About PRC-SRV Relations H 1
Reportage on French President's Official Visit H 1
AGERPRES on Arrival Ceremonies H 1
Ceausescu Award for Giscard H 2
Report on Opening of Talks H 3
Exchange of Opinions H 3
Paris Report on Talks H 4
8 March Dinner H 4
Paris Report on Giscard Toast H 5
Giscard on Disarmament [Paris] H 5
Norwegian Foreign Minister Ends Visit, Departs H 6
LUMEA Comments on Political Trends in Balkan Area H 6
Officials Present 1979-80 Plans at Bucharest Meeting H 8
Miculescu on Agriculture H 8
Oprea on Industry H 9
Briefs: Radulescu, Bulgarian Official H 10

YUGOSLAVIA

Foreign Affairs Spokesman Discusses International Issues I 1
Tito Response to Carter I 1
Hua Answer to Tito I 1
Vrhovec Meeting With USSR Ambassador I 1
PRC Withdrawal Decision I 1
SFRY Position on Conflicts I 2
No Military Actions I 2
Sri Lanka Message I 2
Forthcoming Karamanli's Visit I 3
DPRK Foreign Minister Tours Zagreb, Meets Tito I 3
Discussion in Zagreb I 3
'Cordial' Talks I 3
BORBA Reports on Yugoslav-Indian Economic Talks I 4
[Brajovic, 5 Mar]
Afghan Leader Receives SFRY's Metod Rotar I 5
Vrhovec Receives Departing FRG Envoy Puttkamer I 5
Brlickov Receives Portuguese CP Delegation I 5
Situation in Vietnam, Laos Reported by Correspondent I 6

Grlickov, Mikulic Attend LCY International Cooperation Session I 6
Smole Leaves for Rome Meeting on Korean Reunification I 7
Vidic Speaks on Tito's Mideast Tour, Domestic Issues I 7
NOVA MAKEDONIJA Notes 'National Nihilism' in Bulgaria I 8
[Simonovski, 2 Mar]
Macedonian SAWP Examines Relations With Neighboring States I 10
Reportage on Djuranovic Tour of Republic Regions I 11
Problems in Metallurgy, Oil Industries I 11
[Arsenic and Vucenovic in POLITIKA 7 Mar]
Meeting With Ljubljana Representatives I 13
Djuranovic Presides Over Rederal Executive Council Session I 13

ROMANIAN PAPER PRAISES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE'S FIRST STEP

LD062319 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/3/1979--The first procedural step taken by the Disarmament Committee of Geneva, ROMANIA LIBERA point out in a commentary on the recently concluded debates of the committee, is small as compared to the tasks confronting the committee. However, that step shows that more steps may be taken along this road if there is a will to cooperate, to fulfil the tasks assigned by the UN General Assembly, by the peoples of the world themselves. The Romanian daily of March 6 considers that the set of procedural measures will make the debates be carried out in a democratic, orderly spirit, replacing the inefficient mechanism of co-chairmanship, which has stimulated neither coherent debates nor efficient measures in the 10 years of activity. Naturally, the newspaper points out, the mere adoption of new, appropriate, procedural measures will not prevent completely the possibility of reintroducing old practices by the backdoor, practices that run counter the peoples' will and interests. The political will of the participating states to give birth to and observe the spirit and the letter of the regulations should necessarily be reflected in the practical activity, in the climate of the debates.

Enacting perserverently and manifesting initiative, Romania has always highlighted the fact that the efficient use of the working mechanism is essential in attaining the major objectives of disarmament. Naturally, the commentary further writes, this is a long and complex process and no one should imagine that substantial results would be scored with each passing day. But it should be clear to everyone that the furtherance and expansion of the armed forces means the furtherance and expansion of the policy of strength, a growing temptation and habit to recourse to force in solving international issues, as well as all the implications the recourse to force brings about. That is why, the newspaper emphasizes, Romania, setting out from [word indistinct] easily attainable and essential objectives as well as from the immediate interests of all peoples, has spelled out the urgent preoccupations of the Disarmament Committee as follows: The priority adoption of measures which should lead to the halting of the arms race, the cessation of allotting any financial means for increasing the military potential by all states, especially by those with a great military potential.

Given the situation in Europe Romania points to the importance of the pledge not to deploy fresh troops and armaments in the territory of other states and to start reducing and then withdrawing foreign troops and armaments within national frontiers, dismantling the military bases in the territory of other states, ceasing the military manoeuvres and any show of strength near the frontiers of other countries. The Bucharest newspaper stresses that it is necessary that the activities of the military blocs in Europe should be restricted, the actions for their concomitant dissolution intensified and, in this perspective, a zone without any armies and armaments and with no military manoeuvres and demonstrations should be created. ROMANIA LIBERA considers that the activity of the committee should focus on the halting of the arms race, on the passage to nuclear disarmament. In Romania's conception these measures should have in view the maintenance of balance and the security of all parties, balance that should be maintained by gradual reducing armaments under international control.

The Romanian daily considers that those who understand that under present circumstances the fundamental problems of every day life cannot be solved without removing the burden of armings, the spectre of the policy of force that affects to the highest degree life at present and in the future are growing in number. As a matter of fact, the newspaper writes, this is a wide-scope policy that cannot be pursued in closed rooms precisely because the objectives of disarmament are closely linked to the attainment of the vital and loftiest aspirations of the masses. Hence the need to substantially help the Disarmament Committee by effective participation in the debates, in seeking solutions, in seeing that they are applied in the interest of the broadest masses of people.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE SPEAKS ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT AT GENEVA

LD082218 Budapest MTI in English 1803 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 9 (MTI)--Ambassador Dr. Matyas Domokos, head of the Hungarian Delegation to the talks, made a contribution to the discussion of the Geneva Disarmament Conference on Thursday. The Hungarian delegate focused his speech to the subject of nuclear disarmament and stated, among other things: In order to promote nuclear disarmament, the accords concluded so far have to be reaffirmed and more countries have to be urged to join the non-proliferation treaty. For this a good chance is provided by the second conference to be staged in the near future about the treaty's supervision.

The conclusion of the treaty on full nuclear test ban, about which the three big powers have been carrying on talks for a longer time, would provide new opportunities to stop the nuclear armament race. Besides these prime tasks, measures and international conventions should be worked out, Ambassador Matyas Domokos said, which mark progress not only in stopping the armament race but also in starting actual disarmament. The joint proposal presented recently urges for preparing negotiations in that spirit on ending the manufacture of all kinds of nuclear weapons, to reducing gradually the accumulated stocks, till their full destruction. The Hungarian delegate holds that already the spring session of the Geneva Disarmament Committee should discuss the socialist countries' initiative, in accordance with the importance and urgency of the issue.

CPSL PAPER URGES SALT AGREEMENT, SCORES U.S. ATTITUDES

AU081241 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "There Is Only One Choice"]

[Excerpt] The conclusion, ratification and concrete application of a new agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States concerning the limitation of strategic arms (SALT-II) is undoubtedly the key point of the further development of relations between the two great countries and in the world generally. President Carter repeatedly stresses his administration's interest in concluding this agreement. However, he constantly emphasizes the danger that the U.S. Senate will not ratify the treaty and frequently gives the impression of washing his hands of it in advance. Yet recently he said truthfully that should the United States cause the treaty not to come into effect, it would be responsible for the failure of talks on the most important problem of our times.

In the United States all opponents of the SALT-II treaty have recently become active to a dangerous extent. They are disseminating views widely that the conclusion of this treaty will allegedly "yield advantage to the Soviet Union" and "threaten American security" or at least "the security of Western Europe." At the same time, public opinion polls indicate that more than 70 percent of the citizens of the United States are in favor of concluding the treaty and of ratifying it as soon as possible. Among the American people the treaty thus has the safe two-thirds majority that is being depicted as uncertain in the Senate.

This did not, however, prevent the representatives of the opposition Republican Party from organizing a special conference at which they accused Carter's administration of not being sufficiently energetic vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. On this occasion they again stressed their demand that the administration make its signature on the SALT-II treaty contingent on the fulfillment of conditions--on the part of the Soviet Union--that have nothing in common with this treaty. Robert Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, declared a short time afterward that he does not feel obliged to support the President in his effort to get a two-thirds majority in the Senate in favor of the SALT-II treaty. Senator Byrd also attempts--just like the Republicans, even though in a milder form--to press for changes in Soviet policy in areas which are not connected with the problem under discussion.

Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the Chinese State Council, joined--during his visit to the United States--this dissonant chorus especially rudely when he grossly attacked the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States as a whole and the SALT-II negotiations in particular. By doing so he was clearly interfering in the internal affairs of the country whose guest he was. The American rightwingers, who usually consider each remark on their views as an interference in the internal affairs of the United States, received, however, Deng's statements with ostentatious pleasure and the Beijing regime as its ally.

China's subsequent brutal aggression against Vietnam demonstrated with sufficient clarity to which ends this alliance wants to press the world. The attack against Vietnam is an attack against the positive development of international relations in general and against the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in particular; it is an attack against the relaxation of international tension and against peaceful coexistence among states and nations. From the understanding of these facts follows not only the imperative need to oust the aggressor from the Vietnamese territory but at the same time the need to resolutely set due bounds to him and to radically thwart his efforts to split up international relations and sow war.

This task is a categorical imperative of this moment. The world unconditionally needs the continuation of detente; the conclusion, ratification and realization of the new Soviet-American agreement concerning the limitation of strategic arms; an end to the armament fever and the realization of real disarmament measures.

TIRANA RADIO COMMENTS ON CARTER'S MIDEAST TRIP

AU082100 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Mar 79 AU

[ATA commentary: "A Conspirational Visit by the Head of U.S. Imperialism in the Middle East"]

[Text] Both superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, continue to intensify their diplomatic activity in the Middle East, this being a reflection of their bitter rivalry for hegemony and spheres of influence in this important area of the world. As is known, new developments have occurred recently in the Middle East, which have strongly shaken U.S. and Soviet positions in this area. In Iran, the people have overthrown the reactionary and pro-American regime of the shah, Pahlavi, while the Arab countries and peoples have increased their opposition to the conspiracies and intrigues hatched up at their expense by the two superpowers.

Within these new political circumstances, it is worth stressing the high degree of U.S. political involvement in the Middle East, a policy that is linked with the intention of preserving, under all conditions, the neocolonialist positions of the United States. A reflection of this involvement are the consecutive visits to the Middle East recently by high White House officials, including Vance, Brown, Brzezinski, Atherton and others, during which they brought with them U.S. plans to resolve the Middle East conflict. It is in precisely such a political situation that the unannounced trip by the head of U.S. imperialism, Carter, to the Middle East, was only recently disclosed. This supposedly "unexpected" trip by President Carter to the Middle East, according to news agencies, is related to certain new U.S. plans to contribute toward resolving the problems of that area. The fact that the head of U.S. imperialism himself is visiting the area at this moment reflects the high degree of concern felt by U.S. imperialism concerning its shaken presence [word indistinct] and its feverish efforts to protect its neocolonialist interests in the Middle East.

One of the countries to be visited by Carter is Israel, whose Zionist regime is a zealous instrument of the expansionist and hegemonist U.S. policy in the Middle East. Carter's visit to Israel will serve to hatch up new anti-Arab conspiracies in favor of the imperialist and Zionist plans of the United States and Israel. The fact that Carter is accompanied on his current trip by Brown, the head of the Pentagon, who, as is known, only recently returned from a visit to this area, is not fortuitous. Brown's inclusion in the high-level U.S. delegation shows that military problems will be among the major problems to be discussed during this trip. (?One of the questions) to be discussed is a 10-year agreement to sell arms worth $10 billion to the Zionists.

Carter's trip to the Middle East is the result of the general policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists in this area, a policy which embodies everything from smiles to overt threat of the use of force. The Middle East policy of the United States, like that of the Soviet Union, is a thoroughly imperialist policy. It has a markedly anti-Arab character and has nothing in common with the national aspirations of the Arab countries and peoples who want to live in freedom and genuine independence.

BRIEFS

IRON, NICKEL ORE PRODUCTION--The iron, nickel ore extracting working collective in Prenjas, Librazhd District, fulfilled the production plan for January-February. The output was higher than planned by 3,500 tons of ore. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 6 Mar 79 AU]

TODOROV CABLE GREETS, RECOGNIZES ST. LUCIA

AU081900 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 8 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 8 Mar, BTA--Ministerial Council Chairman Stanko Todorov has sent a cable of greetings to [name indistinct] prime minister of Santa Lucia. The Bulgarian Government, reads the cable, loyal to the principles of self determination and peaceful, equitable and reciprocally profitable cooperation between nations, recognizes Santa Lucia as an independent and sovereign state, expressing willingness to establish diplomatic relations with her.

TODOROV RECEIVES VISITING SOVIET COAL INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU081108 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 8 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Boris Bratchenko, Soviet minister of coal industry. Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, also attended the talks.

Minister's Meeting With Doynov

AU082043 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 8 Mar 79 AU

[Text] On 8 March Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Boris Bratchenko, USSR minister of coal industry. Talks were held pertaining to the cooperation between the two countries in the area of mining and use of coal. The meeting which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere was attended by Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply.

LITERARY WEEKLY CONTRIBUTES TO MACEDONIAN DISPUTE

AU080940 Sofia LITERATUREN FRONT in Bulgarian 1 Mar 79 pp 1, 5 AU

[Emil Manov article: "With a Feeling of National Dignity..."]

[Text] I take this opportunity in order to contribute to a topical issue, namely the question of Bulgaria's national consciousness in our days and under the conditions of socialism.

The question is a topical one because I think that we are doing very little for strengthening this consciousness, because our national self-respect is rather low and because our people's feeling of national dignity has weakened, especially among the youth. Thus I am expressing a conviction based on observations which we probably all have, and therefore there is no need to substantiate it.

It is well known that our nation is a durable human community--from ethnic, economic, historical, language and cultural points of view--and that the socialist society is being constructed and developed within its framework. It is also well known that the socialist consciousness which we are trying to develop is inseparable from the feeling of belonging to the Bulgarian people, in other words, inseparable from our national self-consciousness. Our internationalism, solidarity with the world revolutionary movement and identity of interests with the socialist nations do not exclude but, on the contrary, presuppose the defense of our national interests as well as the preservation of our national self-consciousness. Therefore, in recent years our public has been returning more and more to what we call people's and national values: I have in mind the questions of our language and the preservation of our cultural relics and beautiful people's customs and so forth.

I also have in mind the defense of our history, which, for decades now, opportunists and speculators with the science of history have been trying to distort and even to eradicate a part of it. This defense was recently embodied in the memoirs of Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva connected with the Macedonian issue.

I believe that each and every one of you is now asking himself--why did we keep quiet for so long and thus allow the Skopje propagandists as well as foreign pseudohistorians to freely speak and write anti-Bulgarian nonsense and to invent some sort of "Macedonian history," independent from the Bulgarian one. They deny our antifascist struggle and slander our communist party and Bulgarian people by almost attributing to them the wrongdoings of Bulgarian fascism, against whom our party and people conducted a bloody struggle which lasted decades. Why did we have to keep quiet when our neighbors, the alleged internationalists, were not satisfied with announcing by a decree the existence of the "Macedonian nation" apart from the Bulgarian population, but also demand new Bulgarian lands, as if those grabbed [zagrabeni] by them in the two wars were not enough....

The clarification of these questions is directly connected with the question of the socialist and patriotic education of our people and our literature's obligations.

I have never supported noisy patriotism and have always detested chauvinism, racism and everything that juxtaposes peoples against each other. Our party has always conducted a consistent struggle against the monstrosities of the bourgeois ideology and policy in our country. But it is insufferable to see how people from outside are trying to set Bulgarians against Bulgarians, as the Skopje newspapers and radio--and not only they--have been doing for a long time. Our government has repeatedly declared that it recognizes the factual situation in the name of good neighbourliness between the two socialist countries, and that it has no claims on the "Macedonian question," and this is fine. The trouble is that those who have the least justification for this are presenting such claims. It is they who constantly are ransacking and reviving the "Macedonian question."

In my opinion it is a sacrilege against our unfortunate history and the historic destiny of the population of Macedonia to [have to] prove the Bulgarian character of the Macedonian area of the former Ottoman empire. I shall only remind you that there is no historic fact which can allow the slightest doubt about this, let alone to look for some special history of Macedonia, different from the Bulgarian. I shall also remind you that our national revival is, among other things, a constant striving of the Macedonian Bulgarians for reunion with the Bulgarian of Thracia and Mysia from religious, national and state points of view. I shall remind you that when our Russian liberators drew the borders of San Stefano Bulgaria, they were guided by ethnographic borders of the Bulgarian nation, borders that were established by foreign travelers, including Serbian historians. Furthermore, later on, during the wars, the Macedonian refugees looked for refuge exclusively in Bulgaria and nowhere else, regardless of what country it was--bourgeois, monarchy, and so forth--but still, only there, where they felt among their people, where they were received as brothers. Our country is also now full of such refugees and their descendents, and what is more, many of those who are cursing us now in the name of the "Macedonian nation" were such refugees and studied in Bulgarian schools and Sofia University.... But, as the people say, "have fear not of the Turk but of the convert."

Thus what Comrade Dragoycheva said, the history of our people and communist party, the collections of documents from the Ilinden and Preobrazhen insurrections--they all leave no place for some other "interpretations" of the Macedonian issue. The truth is that until World War II neither the Yugoslav communists nor the Serbian chauvinists thought of denying the Bulgarian character of Vardar Macedonia. It is only the Skopje propagandists who are now trying to convince the world that the Macedonian Bulgarians simply... did not know that they are not Bulgarians, and therefore have called themselves Bulgarians. [paragraph continues]

Also Dimitur Blagoev, and Dame, and Gotse, and Dimo Khadzhidimov, and Vaptsarov, and many of our politicians, writers and cultural figures of Macedonian origin did not know that they are not Bulgarians... Even the Macedonian liberation movement, whose progressive part was connected with our party and whose basis has always been nowhere else but in Bulgaria, even it did not know what it was fighting for....

As to the character of the machinations serving to "create" the history of a "Macedonian nation," this character is sufficiently unmasked by the manipulation of the Miladinov brothers' "Bulgarian Folk Songs" which have been reedited in Skoplje under the title "Macedonian Folk Songs." In order to describe the methods and means through which the "national consciousness" is being implemented in the Macedonian Republic, I would like to tell you about an incident I remember in this connection regarding the above-mentioned songs.

In 1955 Professor Dinekov and I were sent by the Bulgarian Writers Union to visit the Yugoslav Writers Union--with the purpose of establishing contact. We established this contact, indeed. Our talks were friendly and hopes and good wishes for friendship between our fraternal peoples were expressed. Ivo Andric, who attended a dinner at the club of the Writers Association in Belgrade [Savez Kniyzhevnika] stated with some restraint: "Let us not do things with such haste..." and he added something in the sense of whoever proceeds more slowly goes farther. It seems that this great writer had known the "inside story" of things, or else he was more farsighted than we. It was a strange coincidence that we felt the reasons of his restraint one day later, when a young woman, assistant professor at Skoplje University, came to see Professor Dinekov. She wished to consult him on her doctoral thesis about Macedonian folk art. Since this folk art, however, could not be dealt with without mentioning the Miladinov brothers "Bulgarian Folk Songs," and since in her thesis she had mentioned the original title of the book, she was being persecuted so that she had to go as far as Belgrade for help and refuge... As we see, according to the Skoplje historians and literary experts, the Miladinov brothers as well had been unconscious Macedonians, and they called their book "Bulgarian Folk Songs" only because they were unenlightened. Now they have been reeducated and can peacefully rest in their graves....

As to the stand of the Yugoslav Communist Party as regards Macedonia during World War II and the strange metamorphoses of this stand, which Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva describes in her memoirs, I can support her memoirs through my personal impressions regarding the past of a contemporary Macedonian politican who changed the ending of his name from "ev" into "evski" and with whom I shared a cell in the Pleven prison in 1942. It was obvious that he was a Macedonian Bulgarian. We understand his language perfectly, but we were frankly astonished at his arrogant attitude toward our antifascist struggle and at the way he was exalting the Yugoslav struggle. We also admired the Yugoslavs, and we tried to explain to him the differences in the circumstances of our struggle and theirs, but he was inaccesible to any logical arguments. Even the fact that the prison was full of Bulgarian antifascists, while the Bulgarian fascists outside were killing our people and burning down our houses, did not move him. He wanted an uprising--no more and no less than that--in order to "recognize us" and acknowledge our struggle....

I understood the basic reasons for this attitude only much later when in his role as a politician he came out to explain and prove in a public speech that the "Macedonian" language is closer to the Serbo-Croatian language than to the Bulgarian. As if the Bulgarian language, including its Macedonian dialect, could be confused with any other Slavic language. In any case, the linguistic rapprochement between the Macedonian language and the Serbo-Croatian, found a practical explanation: They just put a certain number of Serbian words into the Macedonian dialect (such as for example "stvarnost" instead of "reality," "umetnost" instead of "art" and others), as well as a few Serbianized French words--and here you are: You have a "national language" as one of the components of a nation....

Of course, history is history, and the policy of "faits accomplis" is known from very ancient times. Nevertheless, why is it necessary for a socialist country to repeat this? Why, and who needs it, should Radio Belgrade, including its programs in the Bulgarian language, repeat for as long as 30 years the rehashed stories about "the inhuman outrages of the Bulgarian fascist occupiers" in eastern and "southern Serbia" (in the terminology of the former Yugoslav chauvinists). As if there have not been other occupiers in Yugoslavia, and as if the Bulgarian fascists committed fewer crimes against our own people? They are also speculating with Dimitrov's dream about a federation and are chattering about some kind of eternal "guilt" of the Bulgarian people toward the Yugoslav peoples. Indeed, why is all this done? Should we remember in turn that the Serbia of King Milan was the first to try to erase the Bulgarian state, which had just been liberated, and what if we began to build our relations between the Slavic socialist states on the basis of such memories? Why do the Yugoslav brothers not remember the good things, such as for example how our soldiers helped them to chase away the Hitlerites, how they sacrificed their lives and left thousands of corpses in Macedonia and Kosovo, in Stratsin, near Pirot, Nish, in Srem and along the Drava? We, the Bulgarians, are much more willing to remember the legion of Rakovski in Belgrade, to remember Levski who fought for the Yugoslav people, to remember Karavelov who also wrote in the Serbo-Croatian language, to remember the wonderful Vuk Karacic, to whose monument we reverently pay our tribute just like we pay tribute to the monuments of Botev and to the Dimitrov Mausoleum. We much prefer to remember these things, instead of remembering King Milan and the western fringe areas....

Is it just, is it not against nature that the Yugoslav "mass media" precisely, as we say, are fanning again and again anti-Bulgarian hostility? What is their purpose in doing so, what are they trying to do? With what kind of courage and arrogance are they supporting the version about the alleged existence of a so-called "Macedonian minority" in Bulgaria? What if we tried to complain and insult them because one-third of Bulgarian territory and people have remained in Yugoslavia and in other places? How far would we go in proceeding on such a road, which is alien to communist ideas and morality?

As a matter of fact, when one recalls the history of the Balkans and listens to the stories and new claims of our Yugoslav brothers, one does not know what to do, whether one should laugh or cry. We wish peace and friendship, but we cannot remain silent, comrades, writers and Bulgarian citizens, when an attempt is made against our history and our land--even if only in words. No one has granted us such a right, least of all, our own people. Our silence in such cases would be a bad method of educating our young generation, it would kill the feelings of our national dignity and would undermine our national consciousness.

In such cases our fatherland needs our writer's pen--for the sake of socialism, for our country's better future.

BRIEFS

TODOROV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--On 8 March Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Ruse. Accompanied by Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and construction materials, he visited industrial plants and construction sites. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 8 Mar 79 AU]

IEGAL COOPERATION WITH USSR--The latest protocol linked with the cooperation agreement between the USSR attorney-general's office and the Bulgarian main prosecution office for 1979 and 1980 has been signed at the Court Hall in Sofia. The protocol was signed by deputy chief attorney-general of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Grigor Grigorov, and by Sergey Shishkov, USSR deputy prosecutor general. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 79 AU]

CTK CITES RUDE PRAVO CRITICISM OF CARTER MIDDLE EAST TRIP

Concern for Personal Popularity

LD081040 Prague CTK in English 0806 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Carter is not as much concerned with peace as he claims but especially with his personal popularity, writes today's Czechoslovak Communist Party daily RUDE PRAVO on the President's decision to fly to the Middle East.

The paper states that the President is alarmed by the growing discontent among the U.S. electorate over his failure to fulfill his foreign political program and especially over the fact that the relations with the Soviet Union have not improved and that the SALT-II treaty has not been signed.

This is why Carter is taking steps calculated for effect. The U.S. propaganda is trying again these days to make the impression that Carter's trip is a "great peace mission." However, this is not so because neither Carter, nor As-Sadat and Begin are interested in a really peaceful and just settlement in the Middle East. As-Sadat has betrayed the cause of the Arab people, Begin is not ready to accept any solution which would mean backing down for the aggressive interests of Israel, the daily states. However, peace is too precious to become a matter of bidding or to be misused for personal, political and power interests as done by the U.S. President, the daily concludes.

Carter's Domestic Problems

LD090850 Prague CTK in English 0804 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Carter's Middle East talks, during which the U.S. President will act as a messenger between Jerusalem and Cairo, is quite an extraordinary phenomenon in the diplomatic practice, the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily RUDE PRAVO writes today. It adds that one of the reasons for this risky step are Carter's internal political considerations.

After last year's talks with Begin and As-Sadat, Carter's popularity, artificially created by the U.S. information media, rapidly increased but since then it has again declining. The daily writes that the White House would again need a foreign political success which would overshadow home problems including the growing rate of inflation, the threatening energy crisis, disputes with trade union and Negro organizations, the anti-social budget, the problems of the Democrats.

The daily points to the fact that the recent talks of Israeli Premier Menachem Begin in Washington and his statements again confirmed the big influence and power of the pro-Israeli lobby in the U.S. Carter will have to be very careful, the daily says.

MEDIA PROTEST PRC ACTIONS IN VIETNAM, WESTERN ATTITUDES

Chinese People's Reaction

LD051606 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] CTK's Beijing correspondent reports that China's military adventure has not met with the support of the Chinese people. The editorial offices of Chinese newspapers are flooded with letters from their readers who demand that the government end the conflict as quickly as possible. It is said that the top leadership, which is trying to deal with these letters, did not anticipate such an unfavorable reaction.

Posters that have reappeared on the walls of Beijing after a certain interval express misgivings that the authorities are pursuing this war to suppress the movement that is seeking the introduction of a democratic order in China. This is also borne out by the warning carried by the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO today that a class struggle still exists in the country and that a class enemy remains, and this is why it is allegedly necessary to avoid things which give joy to the enemy.

Western Support of China

AU081415 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "They Have Sown the Wind and Are Reaping the Storm"]

[Excerpt] It is obvious that the objectives pursued by the Maoist adventurers' aggression [against Vietnam] have an immediate as well as a long-range objective. They wanted, above all, to humiliate a country that did not subordinate itself to Maoist policy and Maoist notions of life; that loyally persists in positions of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and in positions of alliance with the other countries of the socialist community. They also wanted to warn China's other neighbors, using Vietnam as an example. After all, the Chinese Government reiterated this threat quite openly in XINHUA's statement published on Monday which was addressed to "the governments of all countries." It is a warning based on the ominous and well-known territorial demands that Beijing, for all practical purposes, makes against the overwhelming majority of its neighbors and would like sooner or later to force through at any price.

However, in this adventure the Maoists are undoubtely, aiming much further. They are trying to disrupt or complicate the process of international relaxation and jeopardize the peace dialog between the Soviet Union and the United States in an obvious attempt to provoke a conflict between them, while China like a "wise monkey would watch from the top of the mountain tigers fighting in the valley..."

There is no doubt that those people are right who today ask how the "modernized" big China will behave tomorrow, or in 10 or 20 years toward its neighbors, and particularly toward the small and medium-sized countries, when it is already taking the first little steps in its modernization efforts, including its ruthless attacks on such an experienced and well-armed country as Vietnam. From here it is not too far to another question: What consequences from the Chinese aggression will those governments and countries draw that decided to supply new weapons to the Chinese Army? It is already clearer than the sun that this is playing with fire. The weapons delivered to the aggressor are not for defense but serve the objectives of its war inclinations, as the attack on Vietnam shows. Moreover, these weapons can tomorrow turn against those who are so halfwittingly sending them to the aggressor today.

Our republic, as a member of the United Nations Security Council, recently cosponsored a draft resolution condemning the Chinese aggression. There is no doubt that China, with its right of veto, as well as the obstructions by the United States, will sabotage it. But the proposal has already fulfilled its great mission, and its demands remain the uncompromising demand of the progressive public, of all those striving for lasting and indivisible peace: That the aggressor's troops be withdrawn immediately from Vietnar, that the aggressor be refused any assistance in the form of arms or technology that could be used for military purposes, that China strictly respect the SRV's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and finally, that it fully recompense the victim for its material losses.

This struggle against the aggressor continues and must be waged with the same resolve as is demonstrated by the defenders of the SRV on the battlefield.

Interview With Ros Samay

AU061557 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[NOVOSTI correspondent A. Pravov's interview with Ros Samay, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, place and date of interview not given: "The Voice of People's Cambodia"]

[Text] Question: Beijing propaganda and, simultaneously, Western information media claim that the aggression unleashed by China's ruling circles against Socialist Vietnam is a result of the recent events in Cambodia. What could you say about it?

Answer: The bloody war unleashed by the Chinese ruling circles against the Vietnamese people is a logical continuation of Beijing's hegemonist policy. It was obvious long ago that the Maoists would not stop at anything that would prevent the establishment of their hegemony, especially in Asia. For many years they have been conducting subversive activities in the sovereign countries of the continent, activities aimed at overthrowing legal governments. Groups of pro-Maoist insurgents are active in virtually all countries of the ASEAN pact, in India and in Burma.

The Maoists have many reasons for hating Vietnam, which at the very beginning refused to participate in Beijing's dangerous adventures in Asia and thus refused to aid the great-power policy of the Chinese ruling circles. This evoked a tidal wave of anger in Beijing. This anger even increased after the fall of the pro-Beijing Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in Cambodia. After all, the fraternal Vietnamese people immediately began to support our revolution and grant us all-round assistance.

Beijing declares that our front's victory is a result of "Vietnam's aggression" against Cambodia. Let us look at this formulation of the issue. For many years American imperialism could not break the patriots in our country who fought against its puppets in Phnom Penh. Millions of dollars were spent, but all without effect. The people did not support the Lon Nol regime and the regime fell. If the broadest masses of Cambodians supported the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, could some foreign army overthrow it in such a short time? Of course, it could not. The crux of the matter is that all the Khmer people arose against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique because they did not want to tolerate the abuse and tyranny any longer. This is the true cause of the fall of Beijing's puppets.

Question: How do you assess the West's position concerning the events on the SRV-PRC border?

Answer: The capitalist countries of the West, the United States in particular, have been striving for a long time to play the so-called "Chinese card." A few days before the beginning of the aggression, Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Deng returned from Washington where he had cynically declared that the PRC would teach Vietnam a "harsh lesson." However, this did not prevent the Western countries from continuing the negotiations concerning arms shipments for the Maoist Army. They do not mind at all that this position essentially means support for the aggressor. The goals of the West are clear. It wants to arm China and create hotbeds of tension on China's borders with Vietnam, Laos, India, the People's Republic of Mongolia and the Soviet Union. By doing this the West forces a feverish arms race upon Asia and in essence deprives the countries bordering on China of the possibility of freeing considerable material resources for their national economies. [paragraph continues]

The West hopes that a well-armed China will seize the countries of Indochina and immediately turn its weapons against the Soviet Union. Such a course of events would suite the hawks in the NATO camp. It is imperative that all progressive forces throughout the world immediately resist the aggressor. Our strength lies in unity.

Question: We are frequently being asked: Why did the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique persecute its own people in such a barbaric manner?

Answer: This was done at Beijing's prompting. We know that China's ruling circles recommended such a course to their proteges in Phnom Penh and approved it. There was no end to the physical elimination of the Khmer people. We estimate that some 3 million people fell victim to the tyranny. The elite of our intelligentsia were the primary victims. This is why we are having great difficulties now. Imagine that throughout the territory of Cambodia there are only a few physicians left who saved themselves through some miracle. The others were all killed by Pol Pot's soldiers. His propaganda proclaimed that a "pure" Cambodia did not need physicians and that medicine as such was a bourgeois invention. Technical experts and representatives of science and culture--in short, literate people--were also eliminated almost to a man, just like the physicians. Can you imagine how difficult it will be to restore the national economy with virtually no professional cadres? It is impossible to solve this task without the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the other socialist countries.

Question: Bourgeois propaganda is proclaiming that the troops of the former Pol Pot army continue to be active on Cambodian territory. What could you say in this context?

Answer: This is an obvious lie. We have to cope with a few small groups of followers of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. Obviously they are people who have crimes against the population on their conscience. There is so much blood on their hands that they fear revenge. One does not have to exaggerate their role, however, our army will put a quick end to these gangs. I declare: There are no large armed groups in Cambodia that would oppose us.

CTK ON CHNOUPEK MEETINGS WITH SUAREZ, OREJA

Reception in Madrid

LD081920 Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, (CETEKA correspondent)--Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez spoke in favor of the further promotion of relations with Czechoslovakia when he received visiting Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today.

He noted that both countries consider this their contribution towards consolidating peace in Europe. He pointed out that conditions exist for a further substantial development of Czechoslovak-Spanish trade and economic relations.

Minister Chnoupek informed the Spanish premier of the life in Czechoslovakia, especially the country's economic growth, successes in industry, agriculture and other branches, and the aims of the next five-year plan.

Foreign Ministers' Meeting

LD081922 Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, (CETEKA correspondent)--The foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and Spain, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Marcelino Oreja, have reaffirmed here today that the two countries abide in their foreign policy by the spirit and letter of the European security and cooperation conference.

In their talks held in a friendly atmosphere they stressed that they consider detente is an underlying tendency in the development of international relations, and agreed that this favourable process should be extended to the military sphere.

Ministers Chnoupek and Oreja noted that both countries have identical or close views on the solution of chief problems of disarmament, elimination of the hotbeds of tension in the world, as well as liquidation of all vestiges of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The two ministers voiced their joint conviction that the forthcoming meeting of the Helsinki conference participants will practically help promote security and cooperation in Europe and further progress in the sphere of military relaxation and disarmament.

Ministers Chnoupek and Oreja signed a cultural agreement and an agreement on international road transport. They agreed that the agreements reflect the fact that the good relations between the two countries, started with the normalization of diplomatic contacts in 1977, have assumed a lasting character and concrete prospects, respecting the interests of both countries and the needs of international cooperation.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING KAREL HOFFMANN'S INDIA VISIT

LD232312 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Feb, CETEKA--The visiting delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, headed by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, was received here today by Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy.

Both sides stressed their interest in further strengthening of the traditional Czechoslovak-Indian friendship and development of mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres.

The delegation also met with the minister of fertilizers, petroleum and chemicals, Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, and the minister of labour and parliamentary affairs, Ravindra Varma.

At the close of the four-day official friendly visit of the Czechoslovak trade union delegation, Karel Hoffmann and General Secretary of the All-Indian Trade Union Congress Krishna Gopal Shrivastiva [signed] a joint communique.

The communique said that the two trade unions hold identical views on the main international issues, including way of strengthening world peace, deepening the process of detente and achieving complete and general disarmament.

The Czechoslovak and Indian trade unions resolutely condemned the hegemonist, reactionary policy of the Chinese leadership and its treacherous invasion of Socialist Vietnam, and hailed the victory of the Cambodian revolutionary forces over the pro-Chinese Pol Pot clique.

The communique said that the visit of the Czechoslovak delegation contributed to the strengthening of the friendship between the working class and peoples of India and Czechoslovakia.

The delegation left here for home today.

CZECHOSLOVAK, FINNISH TRADE TALKS END IN PRAGUE

LD082222 Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Negotiations on a protocol for 1979 to the long-term Czechoslovak-Finnish trade agreement, and on elimination of trade barriers ended today at the Foreign Trade Ministry here.

The joint commissions noted that two-way trade was balanced in 1978 and that a substantial turnover increase was achieved, particularly due to the growth of Finnish engineering exports to Czechoslovak-Finnish trade in 1979.

REPORTAGE ON CPCZ RECOGNITION OF WOMEN'S DAY

Husak on Women's Contribution

LD072042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, when meeting a delegation of Czechoslovak women in Prague Castle today, praised the work of our women in all spheres of building socialist society and emphasized their contribution to the implementation of the program of the 15th party congress. He also conveyed to women his deep appreciation of their care for the family and above all the raising of the young generation.

Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that the CPCZ Central Committee and the government will continue consistently to insure that ever more advantageous conditions for an all-round role of women in the social life and the fulfillment of their mission as mothers are being created. He pointed out that despite the good results achieved in securing the equal position of women and despite their ever greater participation in social developments, we still have to overcome incorrect attitudes and past prejudices, stemming from an underestimation of the role of women or from an insufficient understanding of our policy on this important question.

When talking about the comprehensive system of social services and measures, he pointed above all to the results of the last 10 years, during which allowances for children were increased and maternity allowance and loans to newlyweds were introduced. The means allocated now to the social support for the family with children amount to as much as Kcs30 billion annually, while in the last 8 years they have grown by as much as one half. However, even in this sphere we are not satisfied with the results we have achieved, Comrade Gustav Husak said. It is for this reason that we put so much emphasis on higher demands and quality of all work. The point is that the people must firmly comprehend that only in connection with the development of our economy and with our capacity to create material prerequisites can we further deepen the program for strengthening the social achievements and securities of the working people, develop the socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist state.

There are still some problems which interfere with the life of employed women and also problems connected with population increase. Together with further developing housing construction we must make progress also in the construction of creches--a good start has already been made here, but I think that much greater efforts must be made. The manufacturers and trade must exercise greater initiative and flexibility in finding ways of satisfying demand concerning some products, including some types of children's articles.

The relevant bodies and national committees must show operational care for an improvement in transport, trade and services, and above all they must organize their work in such a way as to keep it in line with the adjusted working time and to be of even greater service to the working people.

Comrade Gustav Husak further spoke about some questions of the international situation. He stressed that the development in the world is convincing us all the time how important for our peaceful life is the alliance with the Soviet Union and strengthening the unity of the socialist community.

He went on to say that we denounce with deep indignation the armed aggression of China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. Our people unanimously express their firm solidarity and full support for the heroic Vietnamese people. Together with the progressive forces of the entire world we demand a termination of the aggression and a withdrawal of Chinese armies from SRV territory.

At the close of his address delivered at today's meeting with the delegation of women in Prague Castle, Comrade Gustav Husak once again thanked Czechoslovak women for all they are doing for the development of our country and wished them many further successes in work, good health and personal happiness.

Meeting of CPCZ Leaders

LD072045 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic met with a delegation of Czechoslovak women today in Prague Castle. The meeting was attended by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and the other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Miloslav Hruskovic, and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Miroslav Capka; and other personages.

BRIEFS

CSSR NUCLEAR POWER PLANS--In view of the situation of the Czechoslovak brown coal deposits, only one brown coal thermal power station will be built in the CSSR after 1980. In the 1981-1990 period increments in electricity production will be supplied by nuclear power stations. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 2 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

JANUARY PLAN FULFILLMENT--According to Eng Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering, 157 enterprises of his department failed to fulfill the production plan for January. The shortfall, caused by the energy problems at the beginning of the year, equals 6 days worth of production. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 1 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

NATO DEFECTOR LORENZEN INTERVIEWED ON HER WORK

DW082045 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1900 GMT 8 Mar 79 DW

[Ulrich Makosch interview with former aide at NATO General Secretariat Ursel Lorenzen in Berlin--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Good evening, dear viewers. I am happy to introduce to you in the studios of the GDR television Mrs Ursel Lorenzen. Mrs Lorenzen, we understand you worked at the Brussels NATO headquarters in a high position. Could you explain to us what is going on there?

[Answer] The NATO General Secretariat is an apparatus with 2,000 employees, a large part of them being members of the national NATO embassies. I myself was employed in the International Secretariat, in the International Executive, and in the field where I worked as a staff member of the Council Operations Directorate.

[Question] Council Operations Directorate--what would be the approximate German translation?

[Answer] Direktorat Fuer Operation des NATO-rats. This body was responsible for drawing up the crisis management, for instance.

[Question] Crisis management--may I ask what that means?

[Answer] As the term says, it means the so-called tackling of crisis problems and in case of emergency the coordination of political and military management. A basis for coping with such crisis situations is NATO's alert planning.

[Question] The alert planning of NATO. Did you know about it?

[Answer] Naturally.

[Question] Reports from Brussels have mentioned the so-called situation center. What is that? Do you know about it? Have you been there?

[Answer] Of course I had access to it.

[Question] What does it look like there?

[Answer] How can I describe it? The situation center consists of the communication center, a situation room, naturally some office rooms, two conference rooms, the presentation and consultation room. In this center all political-military, and intelligence information is collected and also processed.

[Question] Were you a staff member or, more correctly, an aide of the operations director of NATO, and were you working on a number of tasks, and for how long were you working in NATO?

[Answer] I worked in NATO for 12 years.

[Question] That means that you had started working for the General Secretariat when this organization was still based in Paris?

[Answer] Yes, I went to NATO in 1967, in Paris.

[Question] Twelve years, that is a long time. Regrettably we cannot talk about everything here this evening that has happened in these 12 years, we cannot talk about all the interesting developments of these years. Yet, I would like to hear something about some outstanding, striking events and processes you were confronted with.

[Answer] I could and wish to talk about a document that has not been published about which much has been speculated. What I mean is the East-West study which has been created as a basis of the draft for the NATO long term program.

[Question] Could you elaborate on the NATO long term program?

[Answer] Let me go on with the East-West study. This East-West study is a file of intelligence information about the socialist states. It has been worked out by enemies of the socialist states and, therefore, cannot be a realistic review of East-West relations and the balance of power. It is a distorted picture of reality, and I think it also is directed against those politicians in the West who want real detente and believe in the East-West relationship. I think, strictly speaking, this study also is directed against substantial portions of the 15 NATO states, and I know from my knowledge that there are considerable differences with Denmark, for instance, and Norway and also with Holland which do not agree at all to this assessment of the situation.

[Question] May I revert once again to my question about the NATO long term program? We have heard these reports from Washington, from the NATO summit in May last year, when this NATO long term program was resolved. At the time, $80 billion were added to the existing budget, and this was not only a burden to the peoples in Europe and the United States which are members of NATO, but it also has been a substantial part of the new arms race. Could you still say something here about this long term program?

[Answer] Yes, properly speaking, that is the whole madness, for it is on the basis of such unrealistic assessment of the East-West relations that the armament is being planned. The long term program consists of several parts, of individual task forces, the armament measures for all levels, among other things, for the electronic warfare, readiness, civil emergency planning, alert, and so forth. Civil emergency planning concerns the population in case of war which is to be mobilized and evacuated. That means all these are things that will make men suffer.

[Question] May I ask you, Mrs Lorenzen, which other special work you did in these years?

[Answer] Every year I had to plan myself all NATO exercises, that is to say, I helped with the planning, with the organization of the exercises, and subsequently with (?assessing) the results.

[Question] What type of exercises were they?

[Answer] There are two exercises, the Hilex and the Wintex exercises.

[Question] What does that mean?

[Answer] The Hilex series are the political staff exercises of NATO, whereas the Wintex exercises originally were exclusively military exercises. But in the course of the years the effectiveness of the Wintex military exercises has been expanded in the direction of an attack by adding a political scenario.

[Question] You are talking of a scenario. You left Brussels Monday, on the eve of the beginning of this year's Wintex-Cimex maneuver. What does the scenario of this maneuver contain?

[Answer] Well, such scenarios contain measures for the systematic production and fomenting of political hotbeds of unrest and underground movements in the socialist states. NATO then uses such events as a pretext for planning military measures. In doing so, NATO pursues the objective of splitting the socialist states.

[Question] We will have an opportunity, Mrs Lorenzen, at another time to talk in greater detail, if necessary. For today I want to state that what you explained here shows that the results of NATO's planning is the aggression against the socialist states. What can you tell us about the objectives of NATO's planning.

[Answer] I think I can confirm that in all these exercises, above all during the recent years, the scope of the so-called nuclear phase has grown. The attack is conceived in such way that the first conventional military measures which are taken will escalate and subsequently are to lead to atomic war. I know from my own experience that not a single exercise is being held today without the use of nuclear arms against the socialist states in the planning. You know, Mr Makosch, when you have seen all this personally and you know that the planning assumes that all of the north German lowland, from my home in the FRG to the entire northern region of the GDR and beyond in the direction of the East are to be razed to the ground and to be radioactively polluted, then you are very worried.

[Question] This seems to me to be a very great moral and psychological and almost physical burden on the NATO officials and NATO officers dealing with the matter. Tell me, how are these NATO officials and NATO officers able to bear this burden?

[Answer] Naturally I know many of these gentlemen. I also know some of them who are equally worried and who also think as I do. But of course there are also some who on the basis of their anticommunist attitude want to perfect NATO's war machinery. Mr Luns, the secretary-general of NATO, the highest NATO official, is such a special agitator and believer of aggressive policy. He was and is a Nazi.

[Question] The public in the Netherlands has reacted quite sensitively to these latest revelations which have recently become known. But did you witness these plans the preparation of these aggressions, the implementation of these planning tasks?

[Answer] Yes, I was present at these exercises, in the Situation Center and in the Presentation Room.

[Question] Wintex-Cimex 79, the exercise we were talking about today, is still going on. In the language of NATO, in the timing of NATO, I think, today is the day E plus 2, meaning, from the beginning till today, that is 2 days. I assume that you know the timing of this exercise which is taking place west of our borders?

[Answer] Yes, there are inputs which exactly mark the military position of each day. Inputs are measures taken on the basis of assessments of the situation. They include the timing of the beginning of the use of nuclear arms according to these exercises.

[Question] You also saw in this Situation Center in which way China's aggression against Vietnam was registered?

[Answer] Of course. I even witnessed how every individual Chinese troop movement was most closely followed, with very high NATO officials holding the view that the Chinese aggression is too ineffective. These same people voiced the hope that Vietnam would be defeated.

[Question] Well, those people were wrong. You, Mrs Lorenzen, as a German, are now in the German Democratic Republic, in your home country, as it were.

[Answer] You know, I just explained to you what I have seen and experienced in the past years. I have seen the inhumanity of the war planning which is, in fact, directed toward a future war. I could and can no longer bring that in line with my basic humanist attitude. That is why I am here today.

[Question] Are you ready to give more details in addition to what we have talked about here today?

[Answer] Yes, I am ready to do so. But please understand that I cannot elaborate here at this moment. I need more time for that.

[Question] Thank you, Mrs Lorenzen, thank you for this talk. I want to thank you personally for the impressive way in which you answered my questions. I congratulate you, and I think also on behalf of many viewers, on your courageous deed. Thank you once more for this interview today.

[Answer] Thank you.

AMBASSADOR TO GDR EXPLAINS USSR POSITION ON PRC INVASION

AU081452 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 7 Mar 79 pp 3,4 AU

["From the Speech by P.A. Abrasimov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance," delivered at an event sponsored by the LDPD Central Executive Committee; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] In keeping with our treaty, widescale cooperation and coordination with respect to foreign policy questions is being carried out by our countries. This topic is being consistently discussed at the highest level.

During the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and Erich Honecker in the Crimea in July 1978 it was underscored that "the consolidation of peace and the further development of the good neighborly cooperation between the European states requires the complete fulfillment by these states of the treaties and agreements which constitute the basis of the detente process on the continent as well as the complete implementation of the principles and agreements of the Helsinki Final Act." The dangerous nature of the more and more comprehensive alliance between China and the aggressove imperialist quarters was noted and the great power chauvinistic provocations by Beijing against Socialist Vietnam were denounced.

The Soviet Union regards the GDR, which is a stable element of the socialist community, as an important factor for safeguarding peace in Europe. The far-reaching international recognition of the GDR has considerably enhanced the possibilities for a constructive contribution to implementing the concerted policy of the fraternal socialist countries. Proof of this, among other things is the outcome of the important political visits of Erich Honecker at the head of a representative GDR delegation to several African countries. The signing of the aforementioned treaty between the USSR and the GDR has strengthened the international positions of the republic even more. The joint steps of the USSR and GDR now always constitute important events in international life.

The Soviet Union and the GDR will in the future as well jointly work on implementing the international policy tasks mentioned in the treaty of 7 October 1975. [paragraph continues]

This determination of our countries was reaffirmed in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states which contains a broad program for concrete measures to deepen international detente, to restrict arms for disarmament, consolidate peace and security as well as to develop cooperation in Europe and throughout the entire world.

Some time ago some people found our position vis-a-vis China excessively sharp. One heard at times that the Soviet Union was allegedly straining peace because of its bilateral problems with China. Most recent events, however, have confirmed that we were right. These are the events in Kampuchea, the visit by Deng Xiaoping to the United States and the present Chinese aggression against Vietnam.

The brazen Chinese invasion of Vietnam has shown how irresponsible Beijing behaves vis-a-vis the destiny of the world and of that of its own people who need peace no less than all the other peoples of the world. The Chinese invasion of Vietnam has unmasked the Chinese leaders fully and entirely.

Loyal to its internationalist duty, the Soviet Union immediately stated that it would comply with its obligations in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. We and you will not leave Vietnam in the lurch. We have endorsed and still are resolutely endorsing the protection of the achievements of socialism in Southeast Asia. We shall not permit insane adventurers to "punish" or "reward" peoples at their will and to move them to and fro like pawns on a chessboard without punishment.

The shameless and impudent attack against a country which has been the main object of imperialist aggressions in the past 20 years has elicited great indignation among all of us engaged in socialist and communist construction. We all shout in unison: "Hands off Vietnam!" and naturally everything possible is being done to counterpose a reliable protection to this insidious attack.

Just like the GDR, the Soviet Union resolutely condemns China's aggression against the SRV. This criminal attack constitutes a gross violation of international law, is an act of arbitrariness and violance which constitutes a serious danger to peace throughout the entire world. The USSR and the GDR declare their full support for the fraternal Vietnamese people in their struggle for the independence and freedom of their homeland and demand the immediate withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory. The entire responsibility for the continuation of the Beijing aggression against the SRV and for its consequences is placed on the present Chinese leadership. The aggressor will answer for these consequences.

ADN CITES STATEMENT ON AXEN'S TALKS IN BUDAPEST

LD090056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest--The working visit by SED Politburo Member Hermann Axen to Hungary has shown that there is total unanimity between the SED and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (MSZMP) in their judgment of the international situation and with regard to socialist construction. This emerges from a press statement on Axen's talks with MSZMP Politburo Member Karoly Nemeth and Central Committee Secretary Andras Gyenes, which was published in Budapest on Thursday. In the course of their meetings the representatives of the SED and the MSZMP advocated a further deepening of the fraternal friendship and many-sided cooperation between their parties and peoples and thus the promotion of the unity of the states of the socialist community. They also spoke out in favor of maintaining and strengthening the process of detente.

The representatives of the two parties resolutely condemned China's attack on Vietnam, which jeopardizes world peace, the statement says.

HONECKER, STOPH AT RECEPTION FOR MERITORIOUS WOMEN

LD090800 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1552 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin-- The SED Central Committee gave a festive reception in Berlin Thursday for meritorious women marking International Women's Day. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, gave a cordial address and congratulated the women and girls on behalf of the party and state leadership on 8 March 1979, a day which is also characterized by worldwide solidarity with the courageous Vietnamese people. In a toast Erich Honecker congratulated above all also those women and teams who were honored with the Clara Zetkin Medal. The reception was attended by Prime Minister Willi Stoph, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann and other members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo. On behalf of those who received honors a Berlin worker addressed the assembly. In her words of thanks to Erich Honecker she underlined the high regard and recognition which women are paid in the socialist society. The reception was concluded with a festive gathering with entertainment provided by GDR artists.

Honecker Address

LD090810 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee at reception marking International Women's Day in Berlin 8 March--recorded]

[Text] Dear women and girls, dear comrades: Please allow me to welcome you to this festive gathering and to convey to you on behalf of the Central Committee and our party, the most cordial congratulations on International Women's Day. Above all, I should like to congratulate those women and teams who were honored today with the Clara Zetkin medal. [applause] We are celebrating this year's International Women's Day on the GDR 30th anniversary. The founding of the GDR, three decades ago, was called a turning point in the history of the German people, a turning point in the history of Europe. The events have fully confirmed this judgement. This applies especially to the situation of women in our society. With the building of the workers' and peasants power on German soil they became active and equal fellow fighters in the building of a new life. Whatever capitalism had imposed on them by way of exploitation, oppression, lack of rights and discrimination is now part of the past. We have no doubt that we, in building the socialist social order in the GDR are realizing in freedom and human dignity the noblest revolutionary and humanistic ideals.

This year's International Women's Day is characterized by the worldwide solidarity with the courageous people of Vietnam. Their heroic fight against the Chinese aggression has the full sympathy and support of all people who fight under the banner of peace and progress. By their aggression against Socialist Vietnam the Beijing leaders dropped their seemingly revolutionary mask through shameful agreement with the imperialist, as was noted in the appeal by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

With their warthirsty, aggressive policy they trampled the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China underfoot and by their aggression, with incomparable cynicism, they violated the sacred right of the Vietnamese people to independence and freedom. Our German Democratic Republic supported right from the beginning, in firm solidarity, the fraternal Vietnamese people who straight away repelled the Chinese aggressors through the steadfast defense of their socialist fatherland, causing them to fail. In view of the energetic resistance by the armed forces and population of Vietnam, as well as the strong protest by international opinion, the solidarity of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, the Beijing rulers were forced to announce the withdrawal of their aggressive troops from Vietnam's territory. To demonstrate once again its will for peace, Vietnam has permitted the Chinese troops of aggression to withdraw. At the same time its armed forces are prepared to continue to fight the Chinese troops of aggression resolutely, should they continue their fighting.

We, at the same time, share the opinion of the Vietnamese Government and the opinion of international opinion, that vigilance remains necessary, since the Beijing leaders accompanied their order to withdraw with threats and slanders against Vietnam. [words indistinct] Our appeal remains now as before: Hands off Vietnam. [applause]

Dear women and girls, dear comrades: The fight for the restoration of peace in Southeast Asia is part of the fight for peace and security in the world. In this movement women play a specially great part. They are passionately interested to see that life is safeguarded permanently. In this they have our fullest support. An end to the arms race and bringing about disarmament are among the most urgent tasks today. [sentence indistinct] Together with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community our German Democratic Republic wholeheartedly supports peace and international security. The general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, our friend and comrade Leonid Brezhnev, in his speech made to voters in Moscow, has rightly stressed the need for the efforts toward permanent peace to be increased worldwide. [sentence indistinct] We fully agree with Comrade Brezhnev, and in particular support the proposal that the members of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agree on a kind of nonaggression pact. [passage indistinct]

Just like the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community the German Democratic Republic is resolutely determined to do everything in future in order to consolidate world peace and to see to it that the course of the process of detente remains the dominant trend in international relations. This is in the interest of our people, in the interest of our children, in the interest of all peoples everywhere. [applause]

LAO MINISTER, ADN DIRECTOR HOLD TALKS IN LAOS

LD072000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1826 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Vientiane--Sisana Sisan, Lao minister for information, propaganda, culture and tourism, received ADN Director General Guenther Poetschke, who is in Vientiane for talks with the KHAO SAN Pathet Lao news agency, for a friendly exchange of views. The minister expressed his thanks for the solidarity and support given by the GDR. He said that the fraternal relations between both states will be further improved through the good cooperation between press and radio.

JANOS KADAR RETURNS TO BUDAPEST FROM USSR VISIT

LD090824 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has returned home from Moscow. The first secretary of the party Central Committee was greeted at the Eastern Station by Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari. Janos Kadar had visited the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

BUDAPEST DAILY COMMENTS ON KADAR'S TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD082352 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 8 (MTI)--Under the headline "Moscow Meeting" NEPSZAVA, the central daily of the Hungarian trade unions, comments in its Thursday editorial the meeting between Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev.

"Now that the Chinese aggression has evoked the danger of a wide international conflict, clearly taking stand in favour of detente is becoming of increasingly great importance. The Moscow meeting has left no doubt that the two countries will continue to comply with the latest declaration of the Warsaw treaty members and will spare no effort in the future either to deepen detente and promote disarmament. While Beijing, obsessed with adventurist [word indistinct], wanted to teach a lesson one of the socialist countries it also provoked the rest [word indistinct] the negotiating table in Moscow the heads of the two states were considering the interests of the whole mankind to take stand soberly in favour of realizing initiatives that serve universal peace. Beijing was still busy destroying the houses of Vietnamese people when the two statesmen in the Soviet capital revived the agreement of the participants of the European Security and Cooperation Conference: None of the countries should employ as first either nuclear or traditional weapons against the other, and new trust-developing measures should be adopted.

The editorial explains: "While the negotiating partners refused the [word indistinct] provocation which threatened with serious consequences they also gave evidence of the fact what they considered helping the Vietnamese people, the common task of all forces fighting for peace, freedom and justice. Both the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic shall meet this task.

BUDAPEST RADIO ANALYZES GISCARD'S MOTIVES FOR ROMANIAN TRIP

LD081423 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] French President Giscard d'Estaing left for Bucharest this morning. Eva Szecsi reports from Paris:

[Szecsi--begin recording] France pays close attention to Romania for two reasons. First, it sees there an increased market for French exports. Second, it sees no doubt whatsoever that Romanian diplomacy, its foreign policy, differs on several essential questions from the unified and harmonious policy of the other Warsaw treaty member states.

If one is to expect new elements in the current bilateral negotiations, compared with those of last January, this is due to developments in international life which have taken place with dramatic speed. Last January the Middle East would most certainly have been the center of the negotiations. Now it is the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict, the situation in Southeast Asia and oil. And, last but not least, disarmament. [end recording]

HERMANN AXEN ENDS VISIT TO BUDAPEST

LD082332 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, has concluded his talks in Budapest and has left Hungary. He had talks with Andras Gyenes and was received by Karoly Nemeth. In the course of the talks it was noted that the views of the two parties on international developments are identical. They pointed out that the maintenance and consolidation of detente make necessary the cohesion of all peace-loving and progressive forces. Speaking of cooperation between the two parties, they stressed that it is developing successfully and serves well the expansion of relations between our country and the GDR.

LASZLO MAROTHY RETURNS FROM VISIT TO PARIS

LD090047 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 7 (MTI)--The delegation of the Young Communist League (KISZ), led by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, returned to Hungary after paying a visit to France at the invitation of the French Communist Youth Movement.

The Hungarian youth delegation had talks with its French partner federation on the two organiations' tasks. They met French young workers and students as well as representatives of other French youth alliances. The delegation were received at the Central Committee of the French Communist Party and carried on discussions with leaders there. The Hungarian delegates met also the head of the National Assembly's communist group.

MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD082341 Budapest MTI in English 1802 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 8 (MTI)--Invited by Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister, a Mozambican military delegation arrived in Hungary Thursday for an official, friendly visit under the leadership of Sebastiao Marcos Mobote, member of the Standing Political Committee of FRELIMO, chief-of-staff of the People's Liberation Forces and deputy minister. At the Ferihegy Airport the delegation was received by Lieutenant General Istvan Olah, chief-of-staff of the Hungarian (?Army and) deputy defence minister.

FRENCH CULTURE MINISTER BEGINS VISIT TO BUDAPEST

LD082148 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 8 (MTI)--Following an invitation from the Hungarian cultural minister, Imre Pozsgay, Jean-Philippe Lecat, France's minister of information and culture, today arrived in Budapest at the head of a delegation on a four-day visit.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS ATTEND WOMEN'S AWARD CEREMONY

LD082354 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 8 (MTI)--As part of the festive events marking the International Women's Day, decorations were distributed today in parliament building. The ceremony was attended also by Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council, Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Gyula Szeker, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Mrs. Laszlo Erdei, chairman of the National Council of Hungarian Women.

Pal Losonczi praised with warm words the role of women in the political, economic and social life, as well as in the family, and spoke about the great achievements Hungarian society has attained in guaranteeing equal rights to women.

Then the president of the Presidential Council awarded decorations to those women who have earned outstanding merits in building the socialist social order and in helping improve the living and working conditions of working women.

Seven women were awarded the gold degree of the Order of Labour, 44 deserved the silver and 33 the bronze degree of the order. There were seven awardees to the order for excellent service.

MEETING WITH IRANIAN FEDA'I-YE REPRESENTATIVE REPORTED

LD070032 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] How do the Feda'i-ye assess the current Iranian situation? A representative of the self-styled Marxist-Leninist organization spoke about this to our special correspondent, Gyorgy Onodi:

[Onodi] We have been prepared for a year; we tried to prepare our supporters for the struggle if the army should plan a state [word indistinct] and should it be necessary to oppose them with weapons. This is how the official spokesman of the Feda'i-ye organization opened his statement when he received the representatives of Hungarian media, including Hungarian Radio, today in the organization's headquarters, which not long ago was one of the headquarters of SAVAK, the infamous secret police. The assessment which the representative of the organization that claims to have Marxist-Leninist views made of the events and of the current situation was extraordinarily interesting. 'Ali--this is how the spokesman simply called himself--said that the main strength of the national mass movement is the Shi'ite religion, but almost every group and stratum of society takes part in it, including also the Feda'i-ye movement, whose membership consists, it is true, principally of students, but which has an ever stronger influence on the Iranian workers class as well.

And this is how he continued: Religion is merely the surface of this movement, or I could put it this way also: The movement has a religious coloring. The world was able to see that this outwardly religious movement proclaimed and realized antimonarchist and anti-imperialist objectives. He said further that they want to cooperate with every democratic force and, though they have no direct relations with the Khomeyni committees, they consider Khomeyni's role as positive. Finally, he drew attention to the danger that is signalled by the political advance of the bourgeoisie, and said that they oppose the rearming of the old army at all events, because the armed forces will be needed for the antirevolutionary forces, which are at present in the background, to use against the progressive movements in 2 or 3 years' time.

COUNCIL OF STATE HEARS REPORT ON WORK OF SUPREME COURT

LD082340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A session of the Council of State has taken place in the Belweder Palace. A report on the work of the Supreme Court last year was examined. In its work, the Supreme Court has been guided by the decisions of the Seventh PZPR Congress and the Second National Party Conference, the program for the continuation of activity toward further strengthening public order and social discipline passed by the Party Central Committee Politburo in 1977, and the resolutions of the Council of State on the program of activity of the Supreme Court for the period 1977-1982.

Particular stress was given in the Supreme Court's activity to the quality and social effectiveness of jurisdiction. Alongside a strengthening and streamlining of its own judicial, resolution, educational and preventive work, the court's supervision of local courts' jurisdiction has been consistently improved.

The Council of State highly assessed the achievements of the Supreme Court last year and passed the directives for its work in the current year. The further activity of the Supreme Court will be aimed at developing those functions which serve the consolidation of a legal order, the formation of socialist social attitudes and the awareness and knowledge of the law by society and civic officials.

Corresponding to the social sense of order and security, penal policy will be aimed at continuing to strengthen law and order and to effectively combat crime. Continuing undertakings to strengthen jurisdiction will be accompanied by a rise in the professional standard of all court officials.

The Council of State examined a report by the minister of labor, wages and social affairs concerning the situation regarding the ratification of the conventions passed by the ILO. It was stated that the number of conventions ratified by Poland qualifies it for a leading position in this field in the world. The policy and initiatives of Poland submitted at the ILO forum favor the interests of the working people in the international arena, and are a significant factor in disseminating the achievements of Poland and other socialist countries in the sphere of social policy. The Council of State ratified the convention of the ILO of 1974 concerning paid leave for educational purposes.

In connection with the raising of diplomatic establishments in Polish-Honduran relations to the ambassadorial level, the previous legate extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in the Republic of Honduras, Jozef Klasa, was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Honduras.

POLITYKA EDITOR SEES CONTACTS WITH OPPOSITIONISTS AS 'NORMAL'

LD081201 Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 5 Mar 79 p 3 LD

[Sandro Scabello interview in Warsaw with POLITYKA editor Mieczyslaw Rakowski: "Why Poland Tolerates Dissidence"]

[Text] [Question] Has the first meeting between government and opposition really taken place in Warsaw?

[Answer] No, it has not. A sociologist and a journalist organized a kind of seminar to which some 100 persons including myself were invited. [paragraph continues]

The only contact I had with the dissidents was my handshake with Professor Mazowiecki, whom I knew. In fact, in the material sense, there was a meeting, but nobody had any intention of establishing a joint action platform. Western journalists are clever at creating new political situations. I am not talking only about Michnik and Kuron (two of the best known Polish dissidents--CORRIERE editor's note), but I often happen to meet with people who do not share my political opinions and who find themselves in a sense in opposition. This is normal practice in Poland.

[Question] First you say that the meeting did not take place and then that materially it did. Well, what did happen? Will there be other such initiatives in the future?

[Answer] It was an attempt by a small circle of people to discuss the counry's most important social and political problems. The organizers of the debate were in no way authorized by the party to establish contacts with the oppositionists. A great deal of noise has been generated, but I do not attach much importance to what happened. In our country, I repeat, so many polemical and heated discussions of the domestic political and economic situation take place. It is an entirely normal phenomenon.

[Question] But if, as you say, this is now recognized practice, what specific opportunity does the opposition have for making itself heard, for influencing the country's development?

[Answer] First of all, one must take into account three specific elements in the Polish situation: The existence of three parties--Communist, Democratic and Peasants; the role played by the top intelligentsia; and the position of the church, which is much stronger than in the West. Now, on the basis of these three specific characteristics, we intend to show that it is not necessary for Poland to import a political model from the West. Personally, I am of the opinion that our system must be thoroughly modified, because the level reached by the production forces and in social awareness often conflicts with the current power structures. I believe, however, that the improvement and streamlining of our system must not be considered from the viewpoint of the Western democracies.

[Question] What currents are there within the Polish leadership in favor of a more liberal change in the system?

[Answer] In every society--and therefore also in our party--three forces are usually at work: There are those who do not want to change anything, those who want to change everything and those in between. I am in the middle and I have frequently written in my paper that it is necessary to modify the power structures, reexamine the concept of the party's leadership role and the trade unions' function, and so forth. I believe that there is now sufficiently broad political scope and a sufficient number of people within the party to carry out these changes.

[Question] Could one speak of the existence of an organized political opposition in Poland?

[Answer] If we proceed from the supposition that society is not a monolithic bloc, we must acknowledge the existence of groups which profess ideas different from our own. These may originate from internal factors--that is, disagreement with our viewpoints--or from external factors such as sympathy with Eurocommunism or with social democracy's ascendant role in the world. Their political stances range from extreme righwing to extreme leftwing. They are not united--anything but. They publish bulletins and magazines. Of course, we are not paricularly pleased by this. By law, some people could be arrested, but the party leadership is rightly opposed to charging and trying the dissidents.

[Question] Why are the authorities so tolerant of dissidence, unlike what happens in other East European countries?

[Answer] Because it is important not to overestimate the strength of these groups, which raise problems which do not concern the vast majority of Poles. They are not black sheep simply because they see things differently. I can combat them on the political plane, but this does not mean that I consider them a disaster or a plague. Often in their publications they make use of what is published in the official press. They challenge certain phenomena which I criticize too. However, I believe that many of their proposals are adventurist, especially with regard to Poland's role in this part of the world and our relations with the USSR.

[Question] What are they asking for?

[Answer] I belong to the generation that regards it as a major success to have closed the doors in the East, that is, to have definitively resolved the problem of the eastern borders. Poland's main problem was that it formed transit territory for the armies of several countries. On the plains there were strong winds which made not only hats and bearskins, but also heads fly. And this was because of the poor relations with our neighbors, from the legal, ideological and international viewpoint. That chapter in our relations with the USSR has been closed.

[Question] But do you not believe that your ties with Moscow could slow up the democratization process and influence relations between government and opposition?

[Answer] Some people have already raised the question of Poland's Finlandization. The inimical stance toward Russia cost us an enormous number of deaths and, I repeat, I regard as our principal adversary those who want to challenge these relations. Nobody can accuse us of being agents of the Kremlin: We are the sons of this people and this nation, the same as those who criticize us. We do not have Swiss bank accounts. We do, however, have our own view of Poland--a view which has enabled us to live for 35 years without tensions with the USSR or with our other neighbors, whereas before 1939 all our borders caused us headaches. Does that seem insignificant to you? Why should it be necessary to unleash passions again now?

[Question] Against what are the oppositionists' criticisms mainly directed in domestic policy?

[Answer] We too have our weak points. We often commit errors out of stupidity or lack of imagination. Sometimes, to justify wrong decisions, we cite higher social objectives. Those who are aware of these errors take advantage of them. Now there are those who react by saying: Never mind, that is how things have to be; others try to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the system's structures; others again espouse the theses adopted by the opposition groups. I believe that those people's activity could be situated within a broad historical process, necessary to Poland in the formation of its own personality. If we regard the oppositionists in this light, then, disregarding the passionate feelings on both sides, we realize that they are a fragment of our history, of our struggle and of the efforts to modernize Poland. Be that as it may, I believe that in the future every wise person should avoid lapsing into fanaticism in dealing with private problems and social issues.

ROMANIANS 'DEEPLY CONCERNED' ABOUT PRC-SRV RELATIONS

LD081032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/3/1979--Romanian public opinion has been deeply concerned with the conflict on the border between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, with the armed confrontations that caused great damage and suffering to the two peoples and to the general cause of detente and peace. Romanians have learned with particular satisfaction the news that the People's Republic of China withdraws troops to within territorial borders, and the reply of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that declares in favour of beginning talks aimed at reestablishing normal relations betwen the two countries provided that all Chinese troops are withdrawn from its territories.

Romanian public opinion is waiting with vivid interest that the decision of the People's Republic of China is fulfilled as soon as possible, in order that a new stage, of direct negotiations may be attained, so that between the two socialist countries peace and calm may be restored, and on this ground the differences between them may be solved, to the interest of both peoples, setting out from the principle of equality, respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, securing a strengthened friendship and collaboration between the two countries that build the new system.

This will contribute to enhanced prestige, authority and influence of socialism in the world and at the same time it will greatly influence international life, will contribute to consolidating peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world over, to strengthening the course toward detente, collaboration and understanding among all the nations of the world.

REPORTAGE ON FRENCH PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL VISIT

AGERPRES On Arrival Ceremonies

LD082058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/3/1979--Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Mme Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing arrived in Bucharest on March 8 for a three-day official visit to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu. A ceremony was held on the arrival of the distinguished French guests at the Otopeni International Airport. On the frontispiece of the airport there were the portraits of the two presidents sided by the state flags of Romania and France. Big panels were carrying welcoming words in Romanian and French addressed to the distinguished guest.

On alighting from the plane, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Mme Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing were cordially welcomed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. The two heads of state warmly shook hands. In turn, Mme Elena Ceausescu and Mme Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing shook hands most friendly. The president of the French Republic introduced next the officials accompanying him on his Romanian visit--Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs, Jean-Francois Deniau, minister of external trade and others. The distinguished guests were also welcomed by Prime Minister Manea Manescu, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and other Romanian officials.

The arrival ceremony continued with the military guard's presentation of arms. The state anthems of France and Romania were played and a 21-gun salute was fired. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing reviewed the guard of honour.

Thousands of Bucharesters came to the airport, cheered enthusiastically the two heads of state, for the development of the Romanian-French friendship.

The two presidents left the airport in a car escorted by motorcyclists. In the "Scinteia" Square, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing were welcomed by officials of the People's Council of the Bucharest municipality. There, the mayor-general of the Romanian capital city, Gheorghe Pana, handed the president or the French Republic the key of Bucharest city as a symbol of the friendship linking two two peoples and countries, in token of high esteem and valuation of the French people, of its president, as he stressed in the welcoming address on the occasion. In thanking President Valery Giscard d'Estaing expressed his choice feelings for the garden-town, Bucharest city, which--as the French head of state said--is apt to captivate its guest by the scope of perspectives and its monuments. A Frenchman finds there a well-known universe and a Parisian, welcomed by the triumphal arch, does not feel a stranger. Moreover, contemporary history unites both cities on August 23, celebrating that day alike. The president of France also expressed his belief that his Romanian visit, which started today, would be pervaded by the same warmth characteristic of the traditional relations linking the two peoples.

After the key of the city had been handed to the distinguished guest, there was a festive atmosphere in the square, actuated by groups of dancers, by youths in national costumes, by sports-people. Many Bucharest residents acclaimed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The official file then made for the residence reserved for the distinguished guests. En route, the two presidents answered with sympathy, from an open car, to the ovations of the crowd. At the residence, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Mme Elena Ceausescu and Mme Anne-Aymone Giscard D'Estaing conversed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

The present meeting between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the talks to be held are meant to stimulate the Romanian-French relations in all fields of activity, to strengthen the cooperation between the two countries on an international plane, for the attainment of the aspirations after peace, security, independence and social progress of all peoples.

The visit of the president of the French Republic to Romainia is a remarkable event in the chronicle of the traditional links of friendship between the Romanian and French peoples, which have witnessed a fruitful, ascending evolution in recent years, grounded on the lasting principles of equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of others and mutual advantages.

Ceausescu Award for Giscard

AU081645 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 8 Mar 79 AU

[Text] This afternoon Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, and Mme Anne Aymone Giscard d'Estaing paid a courtesy call on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu at the State Council Palace. During this meeting, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania awarded the president of the French Republic with the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania, First Class, for his contribution in developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and for promoting the cause of peace, security and international cooperation.

The current meeting between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing as well as the talks to be held between them are designed to give impetus to Romanian-French relations in all fields and to strengthen cooperation between the two countries on the international level, in order to attain the aspirations for peace, security, independence and social progress of all peoples.

Report on Opening of Talks

LD082140 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/3/1979--Official talks started on March 8 at the Republic Palace between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic.

The talks are attended by: Manea Manescu, prime minister, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building, Dumitru Bejan, minister, secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Nicolae Constantin, minister secretary of state, the Presidency of the republic, head of the group of advisers to the president of the republic, Stefan Birlea, director of the Office of the President of the Republic; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the republic; Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Corneliu Manescu, Romania's ambassador in Paris, for Romania.

Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs; Jean-Francois Deniau, minister of external trade; Jacques Legendre, minister, secretary of state, the Ministry of Labour and Participation; Jean-Pierre Prouteau, secretary of state, the Ministry of Industry; Jacques Wahl, secretary-general to the Presidency of the Republic; Pierre Cerles, France's ambassador in Bucharest; Pierre Hunt, spokesman of the Presidency of the Republic; Michel Mosser, chief of Office of the President; Guy de Panafieu, adviser; Jacques Andreani, director, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for France.

During the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing analyzed the current and future development of the Romanian-French relations, as also current question of international life.

The two heads of state decided that the concrete aspects of bilateral collaboration be analyzed within working meetings between responsible factors of the delegations of the two countries, with a view to seeking out fresh ways and means conducive to expanded and diversified economic exchanges, trade exchanges and collaboration in other domains of mutual interest.

Exchange of Opinions

LD082142 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2035 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/3/1979--On March 8 in the afternoon, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing exchanged opinions on questions concerning the development of the Romanian-French cooperation both bilaterally and internationally. The two heads of state pointed out with satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries expanded and deepened in the last few years, in keeping with the understanding and orientations set during the Romanian-French top-level dialogue. The two sides were highly appreciative of the active cooperation between Romania and France in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other domains of common interest.

They emphasized that the steady growth of the economic potential of the two countries provided favourable premises for the further amplification of the good relations between Romania and France. Both sides expressed the wish to stimulate the ascending and fruitful course of the Romanian-French relations by the ever steadier promotion, under most varied and efficient forms of cooperation in top branches of material production, of scientific research, both between the two countries and in third markets, by the intensification and diversification of commercial links, the increase of exchanges in culture, art, education. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing expressed their belief that the steady development of the many sided Romanian-French cooperation contributed to the economic progress of the two countries, to the benefit of both peoples, of peace and understanding among nations.

The two heads of state also started examining a wide range of international issues.

Special attention was paid to the political developments in Europe. In this framework, they pointed to the need for intensifying efforts and concrete actions to implement, as a unitary whole, the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, to prepare, in good conditions, the future Madrid meeting, due in 1980, to dynamize the process of detente, to build a climate of peace, security and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

The talks are held in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding.

Paris Report on Talks

LD082100 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Here is a report by our correspondent Gabriel Meretik from Bucharest, where President Giscard d'Estaing is visiting, a visit that was to have taken place in January but was postponed because of snowstorms.

The French-Romanian talks really got started this afternoon after the usual protocol ceremonies on the lines of awarding decorations and exchanging presents. There was the first private talk between Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Ceausescu, the first plenary session with the two full delegations, and then another private talk between the two presidents. At the same time, the French minister accompanying the head of state were meeting their Romanian opposite numbers.

The agenda was easily decided on. There are two main subjects: the international situation and bilateral relations, with a whole series of dossiers ranging from disarmament to cooperation in the energy field, detente and cooperation in the field of aviation. So, there was a lot to sink their teeth into. But this evening we are all waiting for the toasts Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Nicolae Ceausescu are to propose. They will make the political flavor of this visit clear.

8 March Dinner

LD082148 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2038 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/3/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceasusecu gave an official dinner on March 8 for President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of the French Republic and Mme Anne Aymone Giscard d'Estaing.

The dinner was attended by Prime Minister Manea Manescu, by Stefan Voitec, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Constantin Dascalescu, Janos Fazekas, Ion Ionita, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Dumitru Popescu, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Andrei, Ion Coman, Miu Dobrescu, Nicolae Giosan, Ion Ursu, member of the government, by heads of central institutions and economic units, representatives of the scientific and cultural life in Romania. The guests included Jean Francois-Poncet, Jean-Francois Denion, Jacques Legendre, Jean-Pierre Prouteau, Jacques Wahl and other French officials. Romania's ambassador in Paris and France's ambassador in Bucharest were present. During the dinner, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing raised toasts. The toasts were followed with interest by the attendance [as received] and punctuated with applause. The state anthems of Romania and France were played as they ended.

Paris Report on Giscard Toast

LD082222 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Mr Giscard d'Estaing was enthusiastically welcomed on his arrival in Bucharest today. His first day in Romania was marked by two private talks with President Ceausescu, who gave a big dinner in honor of his French guest this evening. In proposing a toast, Mr Giscard d'Estaing once again insisted on the need for detente, so as to bring an end to the cold war.

[Giscard--begin recording] It is up to us to deepen detente still further so as to make it irreversible. We will do it on three conditions:

First, that between all states, in respect of the rules governing international relations, there should be established a direct, free, open and fearless dialog conducted in moderation and with due account taken of the interests and legitimate aspirations of each state;

Second, that between states, but also between men, the web of solidarity must continue to be woven even tighter by creating conditions favorable to cooperation and throwing the (?doors) wide open to contacts and exchanges of all kinds;

Third, and finally, by recalling that detente is universal; it must of necessity spread to every region of the world; peace will be threatened if any region becomes the pawn of rivalries between outside powers.

In this connection, we have appreciated the restraint shown by the powers concerned with the continuation of the policy of detente over the events in Southeast Asia. [end recording]

Giscard on Disarmament

LD082103 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Disarmament and detente were themes in the speech delivered in Bucharest a short while ago by Valery Giscard d'Estaing. At the end of this first day of the official visit to Romania, the president of the French Republic notes that the climate of detente cannot adapt itself indefinitely to the extraordinary stockpiling of arms throughout the world. The head of state hopes Romania will agree to the French proposal for a conference on disarmament in Europe.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

AU081047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 8 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/3/1979--Knut Frydenlund, minister of foreign affairs of Norway, who had paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian foreign minister, left Bucharest on March 8. At the "Otopeni" Airport, the guest was seen off by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Vasile Gligao, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other Romanian officials.

LUMEA COMMENTS ON POLITICAL TRENDS IN BALKAN AREA

LD082304 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

["The Balkans Today--Realities, Ideas, Prospects"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/3/1979--A commentary under the above heading published in LUMEA of March 8 stresses that the recent visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the visit Greek Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis is to pay to Bucharest are symptomatic events for the political climate for the positive evolutions and tendencies in southern Europe. And this not only because such frequent top-level contacts are nowadays a predominant feature of the new climate in the region but also because they obviously have given an impulse to better mutual acquaintance, to consolidating the links and enhancing the trust among the states in the Balkans.

Referring next to the evolution of the Romanian-Hellenic relations and their impact on the climate in the Balkans, the commentary stresses that they are positive fact which is illustrated by the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Athens in March 1976 and by the previous visit of Konstandinos Karamanlis to Bucharest in May 1975. Both countries have made constant efforts for improving the relations in the Balkans, for developing bi- and multilateral collaboration in the region in keeping with the interests of peace and security, with the aspirations of all peoples in the area.

The place and role of inter-Balkan collaboration will be highlighted once more during the talks the Greek premier will have in Bucharest.

From Romania's point of view, the commentary further reads the above-mentioned visits and actions are not unusual or isolated phenomena. On the contrary they most naturally fall within the good or very good relations she has with all the Balkan countries, both with the already mentioned ones and with Yugoslavia, Turkey and Albania, proving Romania's constant wish to militate for the development of new-type relations in the Balkans, grounded on the full respect for national independence and sovereignty, on equal rights, for the transformation of the region into a zone of collaboration and good neighbourliness, without animosities, in which all the states could be sure that they will not be victim of any aggression, that they will be able to devote all their efforts to their own economic and social progress.

Constant of the Romanian foreign policy, this idea is embodied in many of her efforts and international actions, in its relations with all the states in the area. The fact that Romania has not litigations with any of her neighbours is a proof of her permanent policy of peace, friendship and collaboration in the Balkans. At the same time, such a situation allows her to intensify the efforts for furthering the qualitative evolution of the general relations in the area, for making them stable and peaceful, for firmly grounding them on collaboration and understanding.

In a moment of regress in detente, when the multiple international contradictions are sharpening and imperialist practices revising, the Balkan states can give, by concerted efforts, an example of an ever broader collaboration, of a regional atmosphere with beneficial influences. Not only their strong common traditions, the geographical proximity or the complementary character of their economies but also the common interests of economic and social progress, of detente security and peace provide premises of such a broad cooperation.

The differing social and economic systems, general options and development ways are not and must not be obstacles in the promotion of new inter-state relations of peaceful, active cooperation. The development of inter-Balkan collaboration is an imperative for the peoples in the area--as the many lessons of history have proved, unfortunately reconfirmed by the present epoch.

Therefore, it is the duty of the states in the region--and not only theirs--to act so that misunderstandings, pressures and foreign interference should be done away with in the region. Such an objective of greatest importance can be attained only by constantly promoting and active collaboration and qualitatively new relations, by observing the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in other states' internal affairs, as the only norms of international conduct that can guarantee peace and security in the world.

The Balkan states aim at conferring such a dimension to the general climate in the region. Unfortunately, the present-day international situation, the persistence of litigations and states of tension still maintain difficulties, some "internal" (caused by unsolved problems),others caused by the tendencies of some extra-Balkan factors to impose themselves in the region, in the context of the general struggle for redivision of zones and spheres of influence. What is the answer the Balkan countries should give to such tendencies? Certainly one in concordance with the interests of consolidating their national independence and sovereignty, of self-relying, sovereign economic and social development. In Romania's conception this requires the political, peaceful settlement, exclusively by negotiations, of all disputed issues still existing in the Balkans. The solving of the Greek-Turkish conflict on the Aegean Sea and the Cyprus issues are imperatives of the development of collaboration, trust and good neighbourliness among the states in the region. A long historical experience proves that the foreign interference in South-East Europe occurred usually against this background of litigious issues. Far from serving the interests of the peoples concerned they seriously prejudiced their national independence and sovereignty, the free assertion of the Balkan states in the international arena. Hence the objective need for peacefully solving the disputed issues, for building a climate of peace, confidence and collaboration among the states in the area.

In Romania's opinion, there exist broad perspectives for the development of collaboration in the Balkans in numerous priority domains--which would open fresh perspectives of progress to all the countries in the area. For the uninterrupted exploitation and use to full advantage of such possibilities also pointed to in the Athens multilateral meeting, a furtherance of the process of inter-Balkan collaboration is necessary, convening some conferences similar to that in Athens, by setting up new (?forms) of inter-Balkan cooperation. The historical course of the international relations shows that this is not only possible, but also necessary. Close relations of cooperation on a regional plane among sovereign states, with equal rights, united by the common interest to attain common objectives represent an important form of deepening the European cooperation and security.

It is here that the potential of the inter-Balkan relations is to be found, as an integrant [as received] part of the process of building security and deepening cooperation in Europe, on the ground of the principles in the Final Act unanimously agreed on. Naturally, the development of regional collaboration must not lead to the division of Europe. Europe is and must stay unitary and one of the objectives of the achievement of security on the continent is this very new unity, opposed to the division into blocs and closed economic bodies, to the policy of force and threat of force. The transformation of the Balkans in an area of peace, understanding and cooperation, free of military bases and foreign troops, of nuclear weapons--as Romania proposed--would mark a contribution to the implementation of disarmament on the continent, according to present and future imperatives and aims of international detente and collaboration.

Far from being directed against any state or group of states, the inter-Balkan collaboration corresponds to the interests of the states in the area, of the neighbouring states, to the cause of peace and security in Europe and in the whole world, the commentary in LUMEA writes in conclusion.

OFFICIALS PRESENT 1979-80 PLANS AT BUCHAREST MEETING

Miculescu on Agriculture

LD052154 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1859 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

["Report Presented by Deputy Prime Minister Angelo Miculescu"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/3/1979--Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, stressed in beginning his report that the meeting of executives of industry, building, transport and agriculture, which is a fresh proof of the consistency in which the R.C.P. leadership consults the working people in view of seeking out and adopting the most adequate measures meant to contribute to the continued development and modernization of economy, is of outstanding importance to all workers in the fields also because it is three decades this spring since the historic plenary meeting of the C.C. of the R.C.P. of March 3-5, 1949, which in full harmony with the specific conditions in Romania traced the way of socialist transformation of agriculture.

Referring then to the current development stage of Romanian agriculture, the speaker pointed out that in the first three years of the current five-year plan, agriculture was assigned investments worth almost 72 billion lei which materialized mainly in the development of the technico-material base. Over 1976-1978, Angelo Miculescu stressed, the annual average overall farm output was by 24 percent higher than the annual average output under the 1971-1975 five-year plan, with a growth rate of 7.5 percent as against 6.9-9 percent, a level stipulated in the additional programme adopted by the December 1977 national conference of the R.C.P.

At the same time, the speaker pointed out that the results recorded in the first three years of the five-year plan are still below the material possibilities of agriculture and recalled in this connection that the plan provisions were not yearly fulfilled with a series of agricultural staples and also with zootechny. Likewise, deficiencies were recorded in the execution of investments works, in the administration of the material and financial means.

Angelo Miculescu then said that the fulfillment of the 1979 and 1980 plan in agriculture is of decisive importance for the fulfillment of the whole five-year plan tasks. The central target of farm activity, he showed, keeps being to increase the cereal output which will have to be this year of almost 25 million tons. Increased outputs must be recorded also with the other crops.

To this end, sustained action will have to be taken henceforth, too, for the execution of the operations meant to increase the productivity of farm lands, by performing all farm melioration works. In order to secure a most economic utilization of the over 2,300 thousand hectares of irrigated land, the crop structure provided for in the plan will have to be compulsorily observed, by securing the cultivation on irrigated lands only of all vegetables, of at least 50 percent of the maize, with priority to technical crops hence forth, too.

The speaker then referred to animal-breeding, a compartment covering more than 40 per cent of the overall farm output. The 1979 plan, he said, stipulates 7,350,000 cattle, 12,400,000 pigs, over 18,500,000 sheep and 50,500,000 laying poultry. By this we will record 2,840,000 tons live meat, 63,000,000 hectolitres cow milk and 7 billion eggs. He pointed out that the foundation of the agro-industrial councils and of the joint farm machinery sectors under them, secure favourable conditions for the proper employment of the whole fleet of tractors and farm machinery for the complex mechanization of all cultures and works in zootechny.

One of the fundamental directions in agriculture, Angelo Miculescu stressed, is the high economic efficiency of plant and animal production. He pointed out that measures shall be taken for a balance of incomes and expenditures to be maintained starting this year, every month, all the year long, in all farm units. These measures are meant to ensure the application of (?self)-management, of the new economic and financial mechanism.

The population's homesteads too, contribute to the carrying through of the tasks incumbent on agriculture, the speaker stressed. The cooperative members and the peasants with individual farmsteads hold almost half of the numbers of cattle and sheep, cultivate important areas to vegetables and potatoes covering their own needs and also contributing to the farm produce state stock. That is why, according to the agricultural development programmes, concrete measures shall be taken to assist the individual farmsteads of the population with seeds, seedling, high-breed reproduction animals, expertise.

In the final section of his report, Deputy Prime Minister Angelo Miculescu stressed the recent measures on improving the management, organization and planning of agriculture which mark the inauguration of a new historic stage in the development of agriculture. He recalled that the foundation of the joint agro-industrial councils, both state and cooperative homes, has already come to an end, that the single plans for councils, spaced out per component units have been drawn up and the joint farm mechanization sectors have been organized. In conclusion, the speaker voiced his conviction that the new economic and financial mechanism, the up-to-date material base and the rich experience amassed by the farm units stand for safe prerequisites for a powerful upsurge of Romanian agriculture in 1979-1980.

Oprea on Industry

LD052206 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

["Report of Vice Premier Gheorghe Oprea"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/3/1979--After having stressed the importance of the meeting, the rapporteur referred to the results marked during the first three years of the five-year plan in the economic and social development of the country, showing among other things that industrial production grew over the same period at an annual eleven percent average rate and 60 billion lei worth of production was obtained in excess to the five-year plan provisions.

Mentioning that in 1978 the tasks stipulated by the plan were not fully attained with a series of products, the speaker stressed that everything should be done for doing away with the shortcomings that were encountered, that action to increase efficiency should be taken for carrying through all tasks concerning renewed and modernized production and fabrication technologies. On this line, he said that urgent shift of science and research from laboratories to the productive units should be secured, as well as a reduction of the research-production cycle, and a participation of the whole working personnel in solving the technical and scientific problems.

Further the speaker showed that in foreign trade also a series of deficiencies were manifest, in the fulfillment of the exports plan and of the export efficiency indices as well as in securing the imported raw and basic materials. The integral fulfillment of the plan for foreign trade, he said, makes it necessary for considerably increased exports to be performed over 1979 and 1980.

Mentioning the achievements recorded in increasing the economic efficiency, the rapporteur stressed the need for still more intense action toward the fructification of all resources of raising labour productivity which is to grow in 1979 by 18.2 percent in industry as a whole, covering thus 85 per cent of the planned production growth.

Pointing out that there should be heightened concern with increasing the efficiency of fixed assets, the speaker recalled that by the end of the current five-year plan period their volume is to be worth almost 2,000 billion lei in economy as a whole.

After stressing the need for cutting down still more the production costs and especially the consumption of materials, energy and fuels, showing that the volume of (?savings) planned to be achieved by means of lowering material consumptions, stands this year at 11 billion lei at the scale of the national economy, Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea said:

The consistent implementation of the R.C.P. policy of earmarking an important part of the national income to the development fund has allowed for a 16.2 per cent rise in the volume of investments in 1976 as to 1977. This year, the investments volume is to be more than 233 billion lei, which means almost half of the investments volume throughout the past five-year plan period. This is why, the speaker said, the forces should be focussed on speeding up the commissioning of all productive capacities.

The development of the national economy under this five-year plan, the rapporteur went on, has called for special measures also as regards transport and telecommunications. After presenting several main achievements in this compartment, Gheorghe Oprea emphasized the need for the urgent implementation of the measures adopted recently by the R.C.P. leadership with a view to improving the transportation activity.

BRIEFS

RADULESCU, BULGARIAN OFFICIAL--Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, deputy prime minister of the government, today received Comrade Dano Balevski, chairman of the Committee for Unified System of Social Information of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who paid a visit to our country, at the invitation of the Central Directorate of Statistics, for the exchange of information. The sides discussed issues concerning the developing cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 2 Mar 79 AU]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Tito Response to Carter

LD081430 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said, in response to journalists' questions on details of the contents of a message from President Tito to U.S. President Carter:

"President Tito's message is the answer to President Carter's message relating to the Middle East, about which I informed you at the press conference of 8 February of this year.

"You will have observed that the two presidents exchange opinions on the most important question of international relations that are at the center of the international community's attention."

Hua Answer to Tito

LD081519 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the regular press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, the official spokesman, asked whether he had anything to add to press reports on the contents of the message sent to President Tito by Hua Guogeng, premier of the PRC State Council, and whether the message mentioned the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam, said: "The message sent to President Tito by Hua Guofeng, premier of the PRC State Council, in answer to a recent message from President Tito, relates to the current situation in Southeast Asia. In the message Premier Hua Guofeng informed President Tito that China is to withdraw its troops from Vietnam."

Vrhovec Meeting With USSR Ambassador

LD081519 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Asked if he could say any more than had been announced in the press about USSR Ambassador Rodionov's meeting with Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, on 1 March, and about their talks, the spokesman of the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs said at today's press conference: "As has been reported, talks were held on the further development of bilateral cooperation and on international issues, in particular on the hotbeds of crisis in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia."

PRC Withdrawal Decision

LD082019 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 8, (TANJUG)--At the press conference today, spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Mirko Kalezic was asked to comment on the offer of the People's Republic of China to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for negotiations and Vietnam's agreement to negotiate with China after Chinese troops withdraw from the Vietnamese territory.

We consider the decision of the People's Republic of China to withdraw its troops and its proposal for negotiations, as well as the reply of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the initial steps towards a peaceful solution of the dispute, Kalezic stated. He recalled that from the beginning Yugoslavia was on the standpoint that for peace in Southeast Asia it is necessary to stop all armed actions and to withdraw troops from other countries' territories and to start peacefully solving the existing problems. Of course, with full observance of the principles of the U.N. Charter.

SFRY Position on Conflicts

ID081937 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 8 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, March 8, (TANJUG)--Starting from the positions of principle stating that the standards of international conduct must be abided by strictly, we consider that conflicts between countries must be dealt with by peaceful means and by way of negotiations, with an urgent end put to hostilities. This is how Yugoslavia's position was commented upon today by Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs spokesman Mirko Kalezic. Kalezic answered at his weekly press conference a question about the possibilities of settling conflicts between some countries and attempts to deal with these conflicts by military means.

Kalezic also stated that any outside interference in whatever form, and attempts to induce, by foreign military intervention, changes into internal system of a country, makes the situation even more dangerous and fraught with unforeseeable consequences to world peace and security.

Yugoslavia considers it indispensable for all countries to abide strictly by respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent and sovereign states, as well as their right to free development.

No Military Actions

ID081943 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 8 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, Mar 8, (TANJUG)--Asked at his regular press conference today whether, in view of the international developments and the situation in Southeast Asia, Yugoslavia has taken any special measures at the military level, the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman, Mirko Kalezic, replied:

It is only natural that we carefully follow manifestations which jeopardize peace and security in the world. However, as far as I know, the assessment is not that circumstances are such as would require some special measures." The Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman added that he does not find it necessary to comment on what the press abroad has been writing in connection with this.

Sri Lanka Message

ID082024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 8 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, March 8, (TANJUG)--The latest message addressed by Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister Hameed to Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec is related to the current international situation, from the standpoint of the positions and activity of the nonaligned countries. The message represents a continuation of the dialogue between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka, the country coordinator of the nonaligned movement.

This was stated by spokesman of the Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Secretariat Mirko Kalezic at today's press conference. Ministers Vrhovec and Hameed, the spokesman added, are in constant contact in regard to the situation in Southeast Asia and the present activities of the nonaligned movement.

Forthcoming Karamanlis Visit

ID081932 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 8 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, March 8, (TANJUG)--The spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs stated at the regular press conference today that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the talks between Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis and President Tito and President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Djuranovic, during the forthcoming visit of the Greek prime minister to Yugoslavia. These talks, the Foreign Secretariat spokesman added, will give fresh incentives to the further promotion of relations and to the development of cooperation between the two neighboring and friendly countries, greater understanding, stability and peace on this region and beyond, in the world.

According to the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman, special attention is given in Yugoslavia to the development of relations with neighboring Greece. "We are satisfied with the realized positive results since they give a firm foundation for the expansion and further promotion of comprehensive bilateral relations and mutually useful cooperation."

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER TOURS ZAGREB, MEETS TITO

Discussion in Zagreb

ID082016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 8 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Zagreb, March 8, (TANJUG)--Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Ho Tam, on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia now, visited Zagreb, capital of Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Croatia, today.

Ho Tam met with Pero Flekovic, president of the Republican Executive Council of the Assembly of Croatia. In the ensuing talk they discussed cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as well as these two countries' actions to strengthen the nonaligned movement. Flekovic informed his guest on the basic data about the development of Croatia.

Also today, Ho Tam visited the locality of Kumrovec and saw Yugoslav President Tito's birthouse there as well as the Yugoslav house of the war veterans and youths.

'Cordial' Talks

ID091300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 9 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Split--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, today received Ho Tam, vice premier of the Administration Council and DPRK minister for foreign affairs, for a long, cordial and friendly talk.

Ho Tam, in his capacity as envoy of DPRK President Kim Il-song, conveyed to President Tito a message which refers to the present foreign political activity of the DPRK and its commitment to the implementation of the policy of nonalinement.

Noting the high level of similar views between the two countries, President Tito emphasized the historic responsibility of all members of the nonalined movement regarding democratic strengthening of the action unity of the movement on the basis of consistent application of the adopted principles and policy. Because of its independence, autonomy and nonbloc orientation, the movement has confirmed its vitality and affirmed itself as a progressive factor which constructively contributes to solving acute problems of the world today and supports the independence and development of countries which belong to it, and thus, objectively, the wider interests of mankind and its progress.

This is of essential importance also, President Tito emphasized, for the success of preparations in connection with the next summit of the nonalined countries.

President Tito also emphasized that Yugoslavia fully supported peaceful unification of the Korean people and the efforts which the DPRK is making to this end. The president also spoke about the wider aspects of this positive process in the Far East.

The importance attributed by the two nonalined friendly countries to the constant strengthening of their bilateral cooperation in various fields, as well as to the cooperation in the consistent application of the policy of nonalinement together with other nonalined countries, was emphasized. The conversation dealt with other topical issues of international relations. The talk was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Berislav Badurina, chief de cabinet of the president of the republic; Chong Kwang-sun, DPRK ambassador to Yugoslavia; and other personalities.

BORBA REPORTS ON YUGOSLAV-INDIAN ECONOMIC TALKS

AU080909 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[R. Brajovic report]

[Summary] New Delhi, 4 March--Summing up the results of the 2-day Yugoslav-Indian talks, which were concluded in New Delhi last night, Metod Rotar, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign trade, pointed out: "'We have agreed to reduce the number of protocols, notes of meetings and conclusions on paper and instead increase our commodity trade and joint industrial production.'" Since representatives of the Indian ministries for industries, shipping and transport, steel and mines, and finance and the Indian Planning Commission also participated in the talks between Metod Rotar and Mohan Dharia, Indian minister for commerce, "the 2-day Yugoslav-Indian dialog exceeded the framework of trade talks and assumed the characteristic of a concrete analysis of the entire economic relations between the two friendly nonalined countries."

If all the planned preparations are completed by the middle of June, when the 12th session of the Yugoslav-Indian Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation will be held in Belgrade, then "it can be expected that a new stage will soon open in Indian-Yugoslav economic cooperation. [paragraph continues]

"In his statement to the BORBA correspondent, Federal Secretary Rotar said: 'We have agreed on a concrete program of activities for the period until the mixed committee session to insure that at the session we will not only solve existing problems but also provide an impetus to increasing trade and total cooperation between the two countries' economies. The most essential thing in all this is to give priority to the industrial production cooperation on a long-term basis and organized in such a way so that India and Yugoslavia, as two important partners in the nonalined movement, will provide a concrete example of cooperation both between themselves and jointly with third developing countries.'"

According to Rotar, the need for "a more qualitative professional study" of the markets of the two countries was particularly stressed in the New Delhi talks. In this connection, India proposed the formation of a "joint marketing enterprise, both for bilateral projects and for joint projects in relation to third countries. All implications of this idea will be examined at the mixed committee session." During the talks the Indian side showed particular interest in increasing the imports of steel and iron and nonferrous metallurgical products and of products of the chemical industry, including primarily artificial fertilizers and pharmaceutical products, from Yugoslavia. It was emphasized during the talks that both countries should adopt a longer-term approach to their economic cooperation.

AFGHAN LEADER RECEIVES SFRY'S METOD ROTAR

ID061442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 6 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Kabul--Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, today received Metod Rotar, federal secretary of foreign trade, who is leading the Yugoslav economic delegation. In a very cordial conversation, Prime Minister Taraki paid tribute to Yugoslavia and especially to President Tito for their contribution to the consolidation of international cooperation. He expressed satisfaction at the successful cooperation between the two countries. The meeting was attended also by Yugoslav Ambassador Bogdan Malbasic.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES DEPARTING FRG ENVOY PUTTKAMER

ID091008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0858 GMT 9 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, received a farewell visit Jesco von Puttkamer, FRG ambassador to Yugoslavia, who is leaving Belgrade at the middle of this month. During their talk, mutual interest in promoting cooperation and the importance of stable development of relations between the two countries was emphasized.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION

ID071908 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 7 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, March 7 (TANJUG)--Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Aleksandar Grlickov today received a delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal, including Central Committee members Carlos Aboim Ingles and Armando Nogueira. In the ensuing cordial talk, both sides expressed the readiness for the further development and promotion of friendly relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of Portugal.

To this end an agreement was reached on cooperation in the coming period. The Portuguese CP delegation has ended the visit and left Yugoslavia today.

SITUATION IN VIETNAM, LAOS REPORTED BY CORRESPONDENT

ID082030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 8 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Beijing, March 8, (TANJUG)--The first Chinese units which took part in the fighting in Vietnam seem to have returned to Chinese territory without any problem.

Sources in Beijing believe that the remaining Chinese troops will be withdrawn as soon as possible, followed by Sino-Vietnamese negotiations to settle their border and territorial issues. These issues, the sources say, involve some islands in the South China Sea, not the Sino-Vietnamese border on the mainland.

In particular, the Chinese press comments today on the "dispelling of the myth" about the Vietnamese Army being the "world's third strongest." This is one of "strategic observations" of the Chinese leadership, informed Chinese sources claim.

"Those who bow to the strengthen of an army speak only one language--the language of force," says the Chinese XINHUA news agency commentator explaining the Chinese conduct in Southeast Asia, above all in Kampuchea and Laos.

According to what could be learned in Beijing, China claims that what happened to Chinese in Vietnam is now being experienced also by citizens of Chinese origin in Laos. That is, that they are being expelled. Chinese sources have made it known that they will not interfere into Laotian internal affairs, but that "they know why Laos must do so," hinting on the presence of Vietnamese troops.

As far as the Sino-Vietnamese conflict is concerned, all indications in Beijing are that it could already be called "a past episode." That is why much more attention focuses on the attempt to answer the question of what did the Chinese intervention mean from the aspect of the international balance of force.

GRLICKOV, MIKULIC ATTEND LCY INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION SESSION

ID082227 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 8 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the LCY Commission for International Cooperation was held today under the chairmanship of Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, took part in the commission's work and spoke about the talks that he had with representatives of the Ba'th Party in Iraq and Syria in February of this year. The commission discussed experiences gained by the exchange of officials on study leave and proposed conclusions relating to the further realization of this form of LCY international cooperation. Together with the Secretariat of the SAWPY Federal Conference Section for Foreign Policy and International Relations, the commission discussed topical questions of cooperation between the LCY and SAWPY and socialist and social democratic parties. Particular attention was also devoted to the direction and tasks of LCY and SAWPY activity in the realization of the 11th LCY Congress decisions on cooperation with parties and movements from nonalined countries.

SMOLE LEAVES FOR ROME MEETING ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION

LD082323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Joze Smole, member of the LCY Central Committee, left for Rome today to participate in the meeting of the Communications Committee for the Independent and Peaceable Reunification of Korea.

VIDIC SPEAKS ON TITO'S MIDEAST TOUR, DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD072134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Kragujevac--Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency, and Dusan Okrebic, president of the Serbian Assembly, and their associates today had talks with the Kragujevac group of political activists about topical questions of socioeconomic development and political actions in Sumadija's largest municipality.

After the period when the membership of the League of Communists crumbled during the time of penetration by liberalism and technocratism--when about 3,000 members left the league--the Kraqujevac party organization is now united and more numerous than ever, said Ljubisa Damjanovic, secretary of the municipal committee of the Serbian League of Communists. There are 17,450 members in 415 basic organizations of the League of Communists, which represents the framework of numerous joint actions by sociopolitical organizations and by the Kraqujevac Municipal Assembly. This unity in action is increasingly traversing the boundaries of the municipality and becoming the practice in both intermunicipal and also interregional cooperation.

Taking part in the work of this meeting, Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency, said among other things: "We are all working to implement the policy of the LCY and of the Serbian League of Communists, in particular that concerning the strategic questions of our development. The most important thing in the great work which is under way is that the course taken by the League of Communists should be accepted by the membership and waking class and the public as a whole.

I believe that the session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee held last Monday was one of those strategically important meetings which can have a long-term effect on our commitment. This session debated essential questions of the further development of our sociopolitical system, particularly the delegate system. The basic conclusion of the session was that we must devote the maximum attention to the development of the delegate system, for it is through this (?that expression should be given) to our overall collective (?elaboration) of policy and coordination of viewpoints, from which derive the decisions for our work and for the action of the delegate base."

"Another thing which I wanted to stress in connection with this session, he said, is the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee's assessment that one should not exaggerate when estimating the place and role of technobureaucratic and other negative tendencies. These are not such bastions that we cannot overcome them."

Speaking then about topical questions of international relations, and particularly about the role and importance of nonalined policy, Dobrivoje Vidic stressed that in his recent trip to Middle Eastern countries, President Tito had made, as he has always done in the past, his own exceptionally great contribution to strengthening this policy and to cooperation between developing countries, particularly in settling the topical problems in this part of the world.

In connection with the pressures which are being exerted on the nonalined countries, Vidic stressed that Yugoslavia remains consistent to its world-renowned standpoint, whereby every country has the right to its own path of development, and that the prime task of progressive forces in the world is the struggle for peace, understanding between peoples, and constructive international cooperation, and also noninterference in the affairs of other countries. In this context he spoke about the conflicts and armed interventions between the socialist and also nonalined countries, and also about the ways to overcome these in the spirit of the principles and goals of the United Nations, and of the standpoints and advocation of the nonalined countries' policy. Taking part in these talks, Dusan Ckrebic touched upon the activity in connection with President Tito's initiative on collective leadership.

"In our republic," he said, "complex data are being drawn up elaborating all important questions linked with President Tito's initiative, and we hope that in the course of this month the Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee will discuss this."

Having stressed that certain difficulties are accompanying the fulfillment of the republican development plan, Dusan Ckrebic said that these are no specific feature of Serbia alone, but that all republics and provinces are subject to them. In this period we have had a relatively rapid increase in prices, in the level of inflation, we have had incomplete investment programs, which has led to investments being exceeded. On the other hand, it is unrealistic to make greater appropriations from the income of associated labor, for a critical point has come about in this respect, Ckrebic said, and an increase in the accumulative capacity of the economy is called for.

Commenting on the problems in the automobile industry, Ckrebic said that certain problems exist there which go beyond the framework of Crvena Zastava [automobile plant] alone, for the development of the automobile industry in Yugoslavia as a whole is involved. Despite the well-known efforts made by Crvena Zastava to come to agreements, there is still a lack of organization in the automobile industry. The proposals put forward by Crvena Zastava, Ckrebic said, have not met with understanding, in spite of their attractiveness and realism. We are under the pressure of various automobile companies in the world which, through their representatives in our country, want to effect a long-term presence in the Yugoslav market. It is even the case that two automobile works are planned in one republic. I think that the increased interest in the automobile industry is certainly not due to the income resulting from this industry, but primarily to the fact that it employs a large number of people and represents one of the important factors of development of other forms of production, said Dusan Ckrebic. After the talks in the self-managers' club, Dobrivoje Vidic and Dusan Ckrebic paid a visit to the Crvena Zastava plant and to the Kragujevac clinic center.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA NOTES 'NATIONAL NIHILISM' IN BULGARIA

AU072025 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 2 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[Filip Simonovski report]

[Text] Sofia, 1 March--The purpose of the press conference organized today by the Press Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Sofia press agency on the occasion of the 101st anniversary of the San Stefano Russo-Turkish Peace Treaty, which created on paper the so-called "greater Bulgaria," had been known in advance. [paragraph continues]

But when all this began, it became evident that the well-planned action would not be realized at all because, of the nearly 30 foreign correspondents accredited here, those who responded to the invitation to the press conference could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Essentially, the intention was to use this occasion, among other things, to gain foreign support of "the just Bulgarian views" in the dispute with Yugoslavia and, if possible, to plant the idea of the "Bulgarian character of Macedonia" also among foreign readers. Sofia is making many enormous efforts in this direction. The well-known memoirs of Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, which have been already published in a special book, are now being printed in 13 different languages and in a large number of copies. The same thing also happened with the article written to order by Hungarian Peter Juhasz.

Roots of National Nihilism

What essentially is involved here are two parallel actions taking place simultaneously because, together with these efforts aimed at foreign public opinion, a much more intensive campaign aimed at mobilizing the people at home around the party leadership's views, clearly expressed in the aforementioned memoirs of Dragoycheva, is in progress in the country. The reason for this is sought in the "low level of national dignity and feelings" which are particularly evident among the younger generations and which, as is claimed, have been provoked by the fact that until now official Bulgaria "has poorly protected its own history." This was the reason for the appearance of the first visible signs of a national nihilism among the younger people which can only be prevented by silencing those circles abroad--primarily in Yugoslavia--"which have speculated on and distorted Bulgarian history." Whether accidental or not, in its issue today--probably as an introduction to the scheduled San Stefano press conference--LITERATUREN FRONT carries a speech by writer Emil Manov at the National Writers' Conference convened nearly 2 weeks ago. As far as this man is concerned, the roots of nihilism can only be sought in "an unjustified silence." "Why should we keep silent," he said in his appeal addressed to all Bulgarians, "when our neighbors, who are allegedly internationalists, are not satisfied with having created by decree a Macedonian nation from the Bulgarian population but have also begun to express claims to new Bulgarian territories as though they were not satisfied with what they have grabbed in two wars."

Why Has The Plan Failed?

This medicine for the "disease" which has spread among the younger generation in Bulgaria is not prescribed only by this intellectual but also by all others who consider themselves competent elements in this country, including some of the highest party leaders. Writer Manov has been singled out because he has gone farther than others with these slanders for which he calls the Bulgarian people as his witness. "We want peace and friendship," he concluded, "but we cannot and must not remain silent, comrades writers and Bulgarian citizens, when encroachments are made on our history and our land. In this instance our silence has a bad effect on our young people and is destroying the sense of national dignity and is weakening the national awareness among them." It had been planned to make the press conference an event at which foreign public opinion would hear "the truth" about "the tragic historical fate of Bulgaria," and what territories have been taken from it even though, as writer Manov says, it shed its blood for them in two wars. Foreign public opinion would also be informed about "the dangerous Yugoslav policy." However, having learned their lesson last year at the press conference which was organized on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the San Stefano treaty and which was transformed into a history lecture, that is, history imbued with unconcealed greater Bulgarian aspirations, this time the accredited journalists either did not come or came only for the sake of appearance.

Because of the small number of those present, the organizers, the Press Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Sofia press agency, first postponed the beginning of the press conference for 15 minutes and then again for 20 minutes. Finally, when it became clear that there was no need to wait any longer, scientific workers of the Institute of History of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences read an introductory statement prepared in advance and then for a full 30 minutes waited for questions from foreign journalists, questions that no one asked.

MACEDONIAN SAWP EXAMINES RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING STATES

LD070830 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Macedonia, chaired by Krste Markovski, discussed at its session today the relations and long-term cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece. In this context, the Presidium made a positive assessment of our country's efforts and results so far, and also of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, in developing full cooperation with these countries.

The Presidium noted again that the cooperation with neighboring countries remains our lasting orientation because we are convinced that this is in the interests of every country. By proceeding from these orientations of our entire foreign policy and from the results already confirmed in practice, the SAWP of Macedonia will work for the implementation of the policy of neighborly relations and cooperation. Readiness was expressed that, as now, initiatives and proposals for cooperation from neighboring countries should be accepted, expecting at the same time that our initiatives and efforts would also meet with relevant understanding and acceptance.

It was noted that the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, within the framework of the uniform foreign policy of the SFRY, has made and will make efforts to further expand and deepen cooperation with neighboring countries in the conviction that in today's world, mutual relations, openness and orientation toward one another, mutual communication and information, the exchanges of material, cultural and other goods and values, represent the basic and real precondition for comprehensive socioeconomic, cultural and other progress of individual countries and peoples and of all countries in general. The conviction was also expressed that only with cooperation thus developed and with open and constructive dialog are misunderstanding and lack of trust toward one another overcome and conditions created for the resolution of outstanding disputes. This also insures lasting neighborly relations and stable peace in this part of the world.

Attitudes expressed in some publications and statements by individual responsible leaders in the People's Republic of Bulgaria--it was said at the session--encounter severe condemnations of the Macedonian people and nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, as well as of other nations and nationalities in the SFRY. Such behavior and attitudes toward the SFRY and the fact that rights have not been restored to the Macedonian national minority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria do not contribute to the development of neighborly relations. Restoring the rights to the Macedonian national minority and ending the anti-Yugoslav propaganda in that country would contribute substantially to a more successful and more comprehensive development of cooperation between the two neighboring countries and, within that framework, with the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

The Presidium stressed the need for municipal conferences of the SAWP of Macedonia--their sections, commissions and other forms of activity as well as other organized socialist forces in the republic to program their activity in promoting cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Greece and other neighbors of our country. In this connection, in addition to the deepening of the confirmed experiences gained in cooperation, new forms of cooperation should be found as well as untapped possibilities and desires for cooperation discovered in the economy, agricultural cooperatives, transport, tourism, education, culture, science and protection of the environment. Cooperation between humanitarian, sports and youth organizations, between schools, various amateur cultural-artistic societies should also be developed.

The Presidium also pointed out the need for a broader exchange of material goods and cultural values with neighbouring countries, the need for a type of communication among citizens of these countries which will contribute to the development and promotion of all forms of border cooperation, of local border traffic, of border meetings, development of tourism and other matters. In this border, municipalities play a particularly significant role. In this connection it was stressed that border meetings should be used for the development of neighborly relations and of friendly cooperation, in the context of which working people and citizens will draw closer to one another, exchange experiences of their life and work, and not for aims which disrupt neighborly relations.

REPORTAGE ON DJURANOVIC TOUR OF REPUBLIC REGIONS

Problems in Metallurgy, Oil Industries

AU091007 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[R. Arsenic and B. Vucenovic report]

[Excerpts] Sisak, 6 March--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today visited the two largest working collectives in Sisak, the metallurgical combine-the Sisak steel mill and the INA oil refinery, where he had talks with his hosts on topical questions of production and development of these two economic branches.

Key Question of Ferrous Metallurgy

Speaking about the situation in ferrous metallurgy, the president of the Federal Executive Council recalled that an agreement had been reached on the development of this economic branch for the whole country for the 1975-1980 period. The agreement on continuity should also resolve the question of development after 1980. However, this agreement presupposed the adoption of two other self-managing agreements which have not yet been reached concerning ferrous metallurgy. What is involved is an agreement under which the organizations of associated labor are required to resolve, through agreement, the division of labor in the production of iron, steel and finished products, as well as to adopt a self-managing agreement on the conditions for the production of iron ore which is to be used by all iron and steel producers in the country.

Since these self-managing agreements have not been implemented, Djuranovic said, all necessary conditions have not been created for implementing the development plan for ferrous metallurgy on the optimal basis. For this reason, in the period after 1980 we may have certain problems, which will certainly also appear in the sector of raw material imports. The reaching of an agreement in these sectors is now a key problem for the development of ferrous metallurgy, because it is difficult to believe that we can plan the long-term development of this economic branch if no agreement is reached first on the division of labor and, naturally, on the conditions for ensuring the supply of iron ore. [paragraph continues]

The difficulties which our country experiences with the importation of coking coal also were discussed. Under the conditions of reduced deliveries, the difficulty also has appeared as to how to carry out an allocation of import shipments to our plants.

The situation is such, Djuranovic said, that the interested organizations of associated labor have not reached an agreement so far on the distribution of this coal, but rather this problem was submitted to the Federal Executive Council with the request that it resolve it. I believe, he said, that the fact that this matter has been referred back to the state so that the state will occupy itself with it is a minus in our relations, because if we refer the solution of these problems to the state in other sectors as well, this procedure will deform the entire system that we are now building. It is obvious that this situation demands that all interested organizations of associated labor show their maximum readiness to seek solutions that will satisfy the interests of all those who are affected at this moment.

These difficulties, Djuranovic stressed, are particularly important in view of the fact that this year we will begin with comprehensive preparations for adopting a medium-term development plan which must proceed from the new law on social planning. If we now meet problems wherein the many self-managing interests that are being manifested through development plans cannot be coordinated along the optimal line of their linkage, then we will encounter more serious problems not only in the individual fields of economic development but also in overall social relations. The plan, in fact, proceeds from the fact, and counts on the fact, that by linking the development programs, by coordinating interests in the struggle for income and development, those points of contact will be found which will ensure both a maximum division of labor and a corresponding specialization and thus an overall rationalization of social production, all of which will to a great extent remove certain elements of autarky in our development, elements of a parallel development of production in many fields.

At the Top of the Scale of Problems

The president of the Federal Executive Council then visited the Sisak oil refinery, where Eng Vladimir Lemic, general director of the INA composite organization of associated labor, informed him about the development plans of this largest Yugoslav economic organization, which employs 25,000 workers.

The oil economy as a whole has reached the very limit of problems regarding development and in many ways also regarding social relations, the president of the Federal Executive Council said. The main reason for this is the fact that an agreement on oil industry development has not yet been reached in the fourth year of the medium-term development program.

This year's increase in the oil price on the world market will also have to be included in the price increase in our country. This must be done all at once, not in stages, and as soon as possible, at the latest by the beginning of April, Djuranovic stressed.

The measures taken in 1973 at the time of the oil crisis still influence the present situation in the oil industry in our country. Recently, however, positive trends have been noted and already this year, contrary to last year, an agreement was reached in time between oil organizations on the distribution of the shipments, of 12 million tons of imported oil. At the same time, certain assessments stating that there are differences between the oil economy and the organs of the federation on estimates for the oil imports, Djuranovic said, are only an illusion since the Federal Executive Council has agreed to the import of additional quantities of oil during the year.

Meeting With Ljubljana Representatives

LD090042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2020 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--The entire economic activity must be subordinated to the basic task--economic stabilization. This can be achieved primarily by consistently implementing the solutions pertaining to the system or by an adequate actual position of associated labor in the mastering of social reproduction. In the present complex conditions of economic activity, some economic problems will very likely have to be solved in the old way by the state but the basic manner of solving the problems must remain self-management accord and agreement-making. This was stated tonight by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, in conversation with the representative of the town of Ljubljana who had acquainted him earlier with the topical questions of the socioeconomic development of the Slovene capital.

This conversation was attended by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Slovene Executive Council; some members of the Slovene Executive Council and representatives of a large number of work organizations, self-management interest communities, all five Ljubljana municipalities and the bank of Ljubljana.

Marjan Rozic, president of the Ljubljana town assembly, informed the president of the Federal Executive Council about the role and features of economic development of Ljubljana.

During the discussion, the president of the Federal Executive Council not only pointed out the place and role of Ljubljana as the republican center in the stabilization of its own and republican economy but also emphasized the importance of self-management agreements in the development of socioeconomic relations. In all environments, various interests can be best expressed through sociopolitical organizations and the corresponding activity of communists, and, on this basis, the rights and responsibilities of all subjects can be defined. The problems of transportation in large towns, regular supply of food, an adequate housing policy and, in this connection, the problem of land rent can be successfully dealt with only when clear concepts of development, adapted of course to the conditions of every large town, exist.

DJURANOVIC PRESIDES OVER FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION

LD081914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Federal Secretariat for Information reports that a session of the Federal Executive Council, presided over by Veselin Djuranovic, was held today. The council discussed several questions relating to economic policy, sociopolitical and organizational questions, the federal budget and relations between our country and other countries.

The council also discussed an analysis of the functioning of the united Yugoslav market.

The council noted that it is the constitutional obligation of all sociopolitical communities, from the level of the municipality to the federation, to create and constantly follow and analyze the conditions for the unhindered functioning of the united Yugoslav market in order that the working people and nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia can carry out their activities, realize their economic interests through equitable relations and achieve an income on the basis of the laws of the market and the social orientation of economic and social development and coordination of relations in the market.

This material is to be discussed at the Federal Executive Council again, and will later be sent to the assembly for discussion and adoption. Prior to this, the responsible federal organs will have completed the composition of the said material with elements and facts relating to the application of the total economic system and its effect on the development and functioning of the market.

The council adopted a decision on determining a zero-rated tax on the import of specific equipment for the production of books recorded on tape for the use of blind people. This means that the import of specific equipment used for the production of books recorded on tape for blind people will be tax-free, since this equipment is not produced in Yugoslavia.

The council also adopted a decision to amend and supplement the decision to make specific equipment for health tax-free.

In foreign relations, the Federal Executive Council, among other things, accepted the draft law on securing federal resources to make a supplementary deposit on behalf of the SFRY in the African fund on the occasion of the latter's second general boosting of funds. Also accepted was the platform for SFRY delegates' participation at the eighth UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, information on carrying out preparations for the meeting between Yugoslav businessmen and EFTA representatives, and on the promotion of commodity trade, the report by the SFRY delegation to the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Nonalined Countries' Coordinating Bureau in Maputo, the program of cooperation with the OECD for 1979 and information relating to Yugoslavia's participation in the OECD's "production and protection of food products" project.

The council ratified several international agreements.